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BIGOD EGLESTON OF WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

and the

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND

With a record of the descendants of

MAJOR AZARIAH EGLESTON

in New York and the Carolinas

Also

"The Adventure of Goodwife Egleston"

Also

THE BIGODS, EARLS OF NORFOLK

and

The Bigods of Settrington

Also a short account of

HERIOT

and

WOODRUFF

CALDWELL WOODRUFF, M. D.,
Linthicum Heights,
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
1935

BIGOD EGLESTON

1634212

FOREWORD

Herewith is assembled all the information available on BIGOD EGLESTON. The monograph of Thomas Egleston of Columbia University, New York, which appeared in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record of July, 1892, has been used as a starting point, although there are many obvious errors in that paper.

The data on the Eglestons of Settrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, England, was found in Vol. 38 of the publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

Material on the Bigods, as contained in the National Dictionary of Biography, British, is given as a matter of general interest.

Data on the New England Eglestons have been carefully checked and verified by Dr. Frank Egleston Robbins, a native of Westfield, Mass., and now Assistant to the President of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He has had access to the original church records and to the historical records at Hartford. Dr. Robbins has been collecting Egleston records for years. Every interested Egleston descendant should send the record of his line to Dr. Robbins.

The Rev. Ambrose Egleston, Yale College, Class of 1813, a Presbyterian clergyman, born 13 May 1793 at North East, Dutchess County, New York and who died 23 January 1865 at Coldwater, Michigan, devoted a number of years to collecting Egleston records. Before he died he had recorded the names of more than sixteen thousand descendants of Bigod Egleston. His manuscript was finally ready for publication just a few days before his death. At one time he made a will bequeathing his MS to Dr. Thomas Egleston of New York, in the hope that the latter would have it published. However, apparent lack of interest on the part of Dr. Egleston caused Ambrose Egleston to change his will and leave the MS to Mr. Henry A. Wiltse of Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Wiltse a worthy gentleman and attorney of Dubuque had married a daughter of Colonel Moses Egleston of New York State and Dubuque, and had manifested a great interest in the labors of Rev. Ambrose. Mr. Wiltse was the law partner of the Hon. David B. Henderson, one-time speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. There is no proof that the MS ever reached the hands of Mr. Wiltse, who died childless. Ambrose Egleston is quoted in Stiles' History of Windsor, Conn., and his line is given therein.

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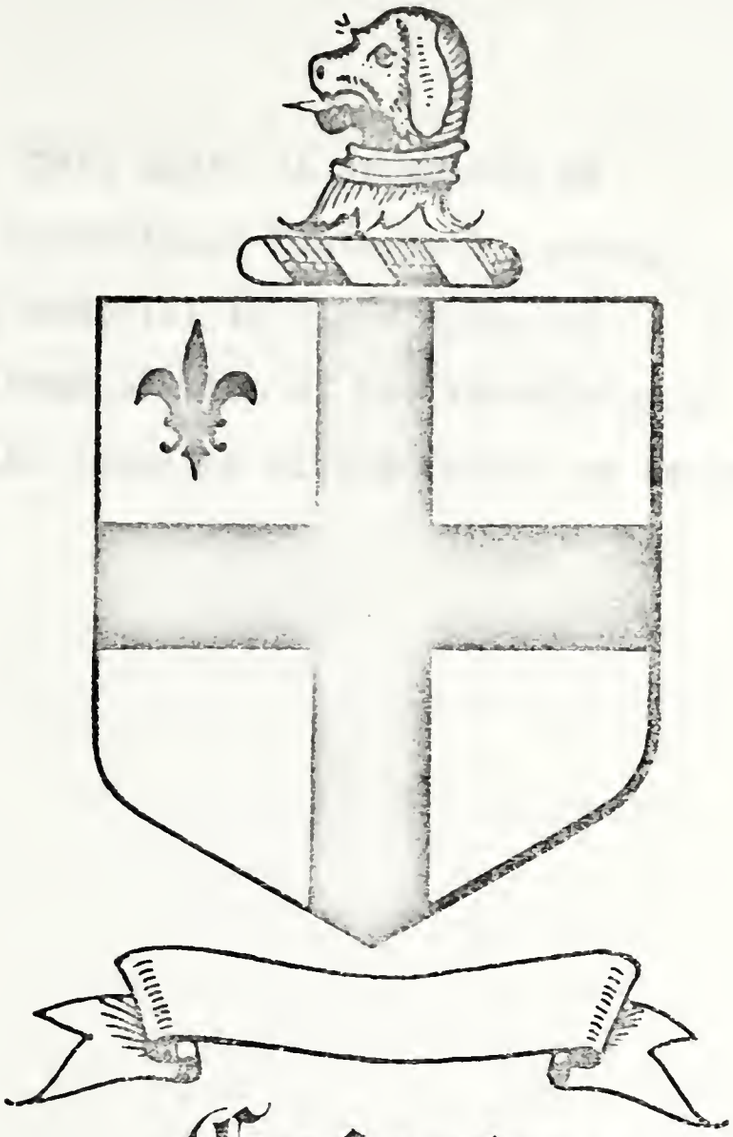

Egleston
Eggleston

BIGOD EGLESTON

This paper is presented to
the Connecticut Historical Society,
as a memorial to Bigod Egleston,
in commemoration of the tercentenary
of the founding of the Colony of Connecticut.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Bigod Egleston	1-20
James Egleston	21-29
Nathaniel Egleston	30
Joseph Egleston	31-32
Seth Egleston	-33
Azariah Egleston	34-39
John Egleston	40-43
George W. Egleston and descendants	44-73
Thomas Egleston and descendants	47-68
'Adventure of Goodwife Egleston'	74-95
Eglestons of Settrington,	96-108
Bigods, Earls of Norfolk,	109-120
Bigods of Settrington	121-124
Heriots of Scotland and South Carolina	125-128
Woodruffs of Georgia	129-134

Thomas Egleston (1832-1900) of New York City made many errors in his monograph which was published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record in July 1892.

In a letter written by him in the year 1898 he stated that he expected soon to publish a new Life of Major Azariah Egleston. He also stated that he had compiled a very extensive genealogy of the Egleston family in the United States, but did not think it worth while to publish it, this because of his disappointment at his failure after years of research to locate the native heath of Bigod Egleston, or to learn anything of the origin and antecedents of the family in England.

The fact that his brother George had married an English lady and had become a British subject may have accentuated his interest. He had three nephews residing in England, sons of his brother George -- Thomas Buchanan Maclean, Harold Paterson, and Vivian Hector.

It does not appear that this material was ever published and the writer has no knowledge of its whereabouts. His literary executor was G. P. Putnam Sons.

No known relationship exists between the Egleston family of New England and the Egglestons of Virginia. Dr. Joseph Eggleston, President of Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, makes the following statement:-

"Two Richard Egglestons came over from the port of London, sailing, the one 24 years of age, on the 4th of July 1635, and the other 16 years of age, on the 6th of July of the same year. The Virginia Egglestons are descended from one of these two Richards. The Richard who founded the family in Virginia built 'Powhatan', the old Eggleston home, in James City County, Virginia, about two miles from Williamsburg. Major Joseph Eggleston, Virginia, Continental Army, was of this family. The well known authors, Edward Eggleston, the Unionist historian, and his brother, George Cary Eggleston, the Confederate soldier and novelist, were of this Virginia family."

And now, it is hoped that this attempt of mine may inspire some one more capable and accomplished to pursue the story of Bigod Egleston to a happier conclusion.

Caldwell Woodson

Linthicum Heights,
Anne Arundel County,
Maryland
18th September 1936

BIGOD EGLESTON

In the year of our Lord, fifteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the twenty-ninth of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was living at Settrington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Malton, England, one JAMES EGLESTON and his wife. A brother JOHN, then unmarried, was living there at the same time.

EGLESTON is an ancient Saxon place-name. Egil or Aegle was the ancient Saxon archer god. The word 'Stan' is the old English for stone or rock, or stone castle. Therefore, Egleston. It is spelled 'Eghistun' in the Domesday Book.

Some fifty miles to the north of Settrington, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a few miles from Barnard Castle, on the River Tees, is EGGLESTONE ABBEY, and the township of the same name. The Abbey was founded in 1189 by Ralph de Multon and was destroyed in the time of King Henry VIII. This abbey is celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's poem, Rokeby.

Some six miles to the northwest of Barnard Castle, across the River Tees, in the County of Durham, is the village of Eggleston, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale.

BIGOD EGLESTON

SIR FRANCIS BIGOD, (1508-1537), was lord of the manor of Settrington and Hulgrave Castle. He rashly took part in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," largely a protest against the dissolution of the Roman Church. King HENRY VIII had him hanged at Tyburn, 2 June 1537. His estates were forfeited. He was descended, according to one source, from Ralph, younger brother of Roger the 4th Earl of Norfolk, and according to another, from John (Clericus), younger brother of ROGER, 5th Earl. Sir Francis, by his wife, Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Conyers of Hornby, left a son RALPH, who was restored in blood, by act of Parliament in the third year of the reign of Edward VI,--1549. When sir Ralph died without issue, the estate passed to his sister Dorothy who married ROGER RADCLYFFE, (Of Hulgrave).

The first person bearing the name of BIGOD or BIGOT, appears in history as ROBERT le BIGOD, a poor knight who gained the favor of William Duke of Normandy, by discovering to him the intended treachery of William Count of Mortain. It is said that this Robert may have been the father of ROGER and one or both of them may have come to England with William and fought at the battle of Hastings. The Bigods became wealthy and therefore powerful, as the Earls of Norfolk. The Lord Bigot is a character in Shakespeare's drama, The Life and Death of King John. In the Tragedy of King Richard the Second, the Faithful servant to King Richard is BIGOT.

BIGOD EGLESTON

A younger branch of this illustrious family were the Bigods of Scagglethorpe, descendants of Hugh of Scagglethorpe, son of Ralph, (1409-1460) of Settrington. Henry Bigod inherited Scagglethorpe in 1455, it is said.

The brothers Edmond and Sigismond Bigod were contemporaries of James Egleston. Both Edmond and Sigismond reared families. (See vol. 38, Yorkshire Parish Register Society).

JAMES EGLESTON"S first child was born at Settrington, in the year 1587 and was baptized in the parish church on the 20th day of February, 1587, and his name was BYGOD.

The parish record reads as follows:

"Februarie, Anno Dni. 1587.
Bygod, filius Jacobi Egleston,
baptizat fuit 20 die."

Five other children followed in due course:

Elizabeth, baptized 8 October 1592,
Janeta, baptized 2 November 1596,
James, baptized 19 June 1603,
John, baptized 6 April, 1606,
Margaret, baptized 28 February 1609.

James Egleston, the father died and was buried at Settrington, 30 March 1613, when his youngest child was 4 years of age. The record reads as follows:

BIGOD EGLESTON

"March, Ano. Dni. 1613,
Jacobus Egleston sepultus fuit 30 mo die."

There is no record of the burial of the wife of James Egleston. She apparently survived him. It is possible that her name was Juliana, for the parish register shows the marriage of Juliana Egleston and Wilemus Bainton, on the fifth of June 1614, fifteen months after the death of James Egleston. Juliana could have been the widow of James. Were she his daughter there is no record of her baptism. She could not have been the daughter of John. She was not likely a sister.

John the brother of James married, first wife, Janeta Ranyell on the tenth of November 1592. She died five years later and was buried on the 15th of March 1597. Eight months later, on the 6th of November 1597, John married his second wife, Modwina Tomlinson, who died twenty years later and was buried on the 22nd of February 1617. This John appears to have married a third time, for the parish register shows the burial of a John and his wife Jane, within two weeks of each other, December of the year 1633.

It is interesting to speculate as to why James Egleston gave the name of Bigod to his first-born. It is possible that James' wife or his mother may have been a Bigod. Or, it well might be that he leaned to the old faith and looked upon Sir Francis

Bigod as a hero, and so named his son in his honor.

The Settrington parish register begins with the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that is the establishing of the Anglican church. The records nominally begin with the year 1560, but the baptismal and burial records begin with October 1559. Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1558.

The Yorkshire Parish Register Society began the publication of the parish registers in the year 1900. Succeeding volumes have appeared from time to time. The Settrington Register constitutes vol. 58. Many of the parish registers have not yet been published and the indices to several of the published volumes have not yet appeared in print. James Egleston may have been married in a parish adjacent to Settrington, the register of which has not yet been published. We may yet learn the date of his marriage and the name of his wife.

It is quite possible that James and John were not born in Settrington parish. There is no record of the burial of their parents in the parish register. Had James and John been born in the parish after September 1559, their baptism should appear on the register.

This family of EGLESTON is of record in the parish of Settrington over a period of about 200 years. The last Egleston entry in the parish register is the baptism of James, son of James

Eggleston, October ye 1st, 1758. The family was probably of yeoman stock. The name, as before stated is a place name;-- for instance, James de Egleston,-- James of Egleston, or James Egleston. They may have been connected with the wool industry, which flourished in that part of Yorkshire about that time. There is no evidence that the Eglestons were landed people. It might be stated that an Egleston crest is of record, but it is not definitely known that it appertained to the family of Bigod Egleston.

It is of interest that George Calvert, the founder of Maryland, was born some fifty miles to the northwest of Settrington, at Kiplin. The Calverts were Flemings who came to Yorkshire in connection with the wool industry.

BIGOD EGLESTON was 28 years of age when his father died. It is likely that he became a non-conformist early in life. He probably did not marry until 1618 or 1619. The record of his marriage does not appear in the Settrington parish register. He may have been married in a nearby parish. His first children, twins, James and Samuel, according to tradition, were born in the year 1620, when Bigod was 33 years of age. The name of the wife and mother is not known. It is assumed that she died in England, prior to 1630.

BIGOD EGLESTON

Bigod was in his 44th year when he arrived in Massachusetts during the summer of 1630. His boys were then ten years of age.

THOMAS EGLESTON, in his monograph, makes the statement that BIGOD came on the ship MARY & JOHN and that he was listed as 'BEGAT EGLESTON, gentleman.' This is not borne out.

COL. C. E. BANKS, in his book, Planters of the Commonwealth, Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1930,(7.50) names some one hundred and forty persons said to have come over in the Mary & John. The name of Bigod Egleston is not among them. The original passenger list is lost. BANKS does include BIGOD EGLESTON of Settrington among those who came over during the summer of 1630 in the various ships of the WINTHROP FLEET. Eleven vessels in all, viz: The flag-ship ARABELLA, the AMBROSE, WILLIAM & FRANCIS, TALBOT, HOPEWELL, JEWELL, WHALE, CHARLES, SUCCESS, MAYFLOWER, and TRIAL, conveyed some seven hundred people. Notwithstanding, BIGOD did arrive and settled at Dorchester and it is recorded that "BIGGOTT" EGLESTON expressed the desire to take the freeman's oath on 19 October 1630 and did take the oath on the 18th May 1631. (Mass. Col. Records,p 160; also History of Dorchester, page 27). He was necessarily a church-member and was identified with Rev. John Warham's group. It is of record that land was granted to BIGOD EGLESTON at Dorchester, (History of Dorchester).

BIGOD EGLESTON, with his two boys, then fifteen years of age, removed to Windsor, Connecticut in the year 1635. The tradition is that his wife, in Connecticut, was Mary Talcott. Now John Talcott, son of John Talcott of Colchester, County of Essex, England (See history of Talcott Family), arrived at Boston on the 16th of September 1632 and removed to Hartford, Ct., in 1636. He had no brothers but did have five sisters. It would therefore appear that BIGOD EGLESTON, when 49 years of age, married Mary Talcott, sister of John Talcott, about the year 1636, when she was about 23 years of age. Her first child, Thomas, was born on the 26th of August 1638. Bigod the father was then 51 years of age. At intervals averaging two years, Mary bore seven children, the last being Benjamin, born on the 18th of December 1653, when the father was 66 years old.

Now, it is hardly likely that a woman would bear children in the year 1620, remain barren for eighteen years and then begin again and bear seven more children, all over a period of 33 years. The woman who bore twins in 1620 would not be the same woman who bore a child in the year 1653, thirty-three years later. This is as I see it as a physician.

We now come to a rather unusual procedure, which is mentioned in the Public Records of the

Colony of Connecticut, I, 27; also in Stile's History of Ancient Windsor.

At a particular Court held at Hartford on the 5th of June 1645:-

"Baggett Egleston, for bequeathing his wife to a young man, is fyned 20 s. George Tuckye, for his misdemeanor in words to Egleston's wife is fyned 40 s., and to be bownd to his good behauiour and to appear at the next court. Tho. Ford acknowledgeth himself to be bownd in x. l, to this Commonwealth and George Tuckye in 20 l., that the said George shall appear at the next Court and keepe good behauiour in the meane season."

Tuckye did not appear at the next Court and nothing further concerning the affair is in the records.

There is good reason to believe that the explanation of this affair is to be found in the disparity in the ages of Bigod and his second wife (Mary, coupled with the puritanical peculiarities of the people of the Colony. Bigod was in his 59th year and Mary was 30 or 32 years old. It is not unlikely that Bigod was often chaffed and teased about his advanced age and the youthfulness of his mate, and she may have been more or less comely. In a spirit of banter, Bigod may have answered Tucker's jibe by saying that he would leave or bequeath his young wife to him, Tucker. That which was said in fun was reported to the authorities and was taken seriously by them, to

the great inconvenience and scandal of the parties concerned.

'Begatt' Eglestone and his son James were admitted as freemen of the Colony, 21 May 1657. (Connecticut Colonial Records, I, 297)

But alas, it was the irony of fate that poor Mary, the young wife should not survive her elderly husband. She died on the 8th of December 1657, when perhaps in her 44th year or thereabouts. Bigod was then nearing his 71st birthday. Mary's oldest child, Thomas was then 19 years old. The oldest daughter, Mary was 16 years old and had been married for two years to John Denslow. Sarah, the oldest girl at home was only 14 years of age. The baby, Benjamin, was just four years old.

What could poor Bigod do. He was 71 years old and had a motherless, young family on his hands. They needed a mother and he did the natural thing, he married again and very likely in a short time. The name of the third wife is not known nor the date of marriage, but she is mentioned in Bigod's will, when he died seventeen years later.

Bigod's name is in the list of householders in Windsor, 18 January 1659/60, who paid for seating in the meeting-house, six shillings for two people in long seats.

In the year 1662 he may have been pressed for money, for in that year he mortgaged 'my new dwell-

ing house, barn, etc., house-lot and orchard, situate near the meeting house.'

In May of 1668, it is reported that for 50 s. he undertook to 'cleanse the meeting house this year,' and for 28 s. to beat the drum for meetings. He was then 81 years old. It is to be noted that he lived near the meeting-house, but he must have been a vigorous and energetic old man. We can picture the doughty old gentleman beating the drum before the meeting-house on frosty Sunday mornings.

On 15 February 1668/9 he was paid £ 3, 10 s. as bounty for killing 4 wolves and cleaning the meeting-house. (Ancient Windsor, Vol I, p 159) Not bad for a man of his age, but perhaps his son Benjamin killed the wolves.

'Begat' James and Thomas are listed among freemen, 11 October 1669. (Col. Records, II,519.)

When in his 87th year the old gentleman must have felt that the sands of life were running low, for he made his will, which is dated 13 November 1673, as follows:

NOTE: "Bounty for wolf to be paid to Indians in Wampum at 6 a penny,-- 10 shillings. They that pay it to them must take up in our pay, among themselves, with five shillings." Ancient Windsor, Vol I--159.

HIS WILL

"I, BIGOT EGGLESTONE, being aged and weak, make this my last will and testament, as followeth:
I commit my soul to the hand of God, etc. etc. etc.
This my Will: My house and lands, after my deceased, give to my son BENJAMIN, he being the staff of my age, on this condition. That he shall mayntaine his mother during her life and pay my debts, and in case that my son JOSEPH should come and demand a portion, his brother BENJAMIN shall pay him forty shillings, as he is able, with convenience. Also to my son JAMES and to my son SAMUEL and to my son THOMAS and to my daughters MARY, SARAH and ABIGAIL, to either of these I give three shillings apiece. All the rest of my estate I give to my son BENJAMIN and do make him my executor."

Ten months after making this will BIGOD EGLESTON passed away, when nearing his 88th birthday.

"BEGAT EGLESTON Dyed Septem'r 1. 74, ner 100 yer euld." (1st September 1674). (Mathew Grant's record, Windsor Documents.)

Also his name occurs in the list of those who died in 1674 in the same Windsor Records. When he died his youngest son BENJAMIN was in his 21st year, but still a minor by three months.

On 11 June 1676, (BIGOD'S) widow Egleston gave 4 shillings in cloth to the poor of other Colonies. (Ancient Windsor, Vol I, page 205).

BIGOD'S "Widow Egleston d. 25 July 1689." (Ancient Windsor, Vol II, page 598).

BIGOD EGLESTON

Eighty-eight years is a long time to live. Bigod Egleston was sixteen years old when Queen Elizabeth died. He therefore lived in the reign of Elizabeth, thru the reigns of James VI, and Charles I, thru the Commonwealth and Cromwell the Protector and died in the 14th year of the reign of Charles II. He appears to have been a farmer.

Bigod Egleston's descendants are mighty in the land, certainly in numbers. Many of them have achieved much in the way of culture and wealth. John Brown of Raid fame was a descendant, but no credit to Bigod.

When Rev. Ambrose Egleston died in 1865, he had collected the names of more than sixteen thousand (16,000) descendants of Bigod Egleston. It would appear that Ambrose Egleston gave much of the Egleston data which appears in Stiles' History of Ancient Windsor.

Probate Book III, 135, the inventory of Bigod's estate was Pounds 116, s. 3, d., o. which with a debt to the Colony of Pounds 39, s. 8, d. 5, subtracted, left Pounds 76, s. 14, d. 7.

BIGOD EGLESTON

Stiles, in his History of Windsor, describes the land holdings of BIGOD EGLESTON as follows:

"Lot gr. (granted) on Backer Row, 14½ r. wide from Palisado road; sold place to Nicholas Hoyt and resided in Palisado, 1654, this lot being north of the meeting house, bounded E. on the highway; N. by the Palisades and in 1651 the town gave him the 1-rod road between him and the Elias Parkman lot, between it and the Palisades, during the pleasure of the town. His lot in the Palisado first was ¾ acre, 4 rods wide, N. of the Green, next to the road which ran N. of the end of the Huit, Cook and Parkman lots, on a line with the W. side of the Green. This he sold to John Taylor and bought it back from Rhoda Taylor, with house. In 1647 he bought of Thomas Nowell, a lot and house E. of the Taylor lot; and in 1651 owned from the highway E. to and including the Close, on road on the W."

A story entitled 'The Adventure of Goodwife Egleston,' by one Jonathan Elde, appeared in the Knickerbocker Magazine, New York, January 1851, a copy of which follows.

This story purports to explain the affair of Bigod Egleston bequeathing his wife to a young man. The author, Elde appears to have given his imagination free rein in an effort to make sensational reading. His premises are fundamentally wrong, for the following reasons.

Bigod Egleston did not live at Hartford. His home was at Windsor.

Bigod and his wife are pictured as being alone in their cabin. As a matter of fact, at that time Mary had four young children. The youngest, Rebeckah, a suckling babe aged five months; Sarah, aged two; Mary, aged four, and Thomas, aged seven years.

The author of the story apparently was not aware of the disparity in the ages of Bigod and his second wife. At the time of the episode, Bigod was in his fifty-ninth year and his wife was not more than 32 years old. Perhaps younger. It does not stand to reason that a man would give his four children away, even to get rid of a wife. No matter how brave a blade George Tuckye might have been, he would not wish to assume responsibility for a ready-made brood of children. The story simply does not not hold water.

BIGOD EGLESTON

But now, for the sake of argument, in the lighter vein, supposeBigod had donated his wife to a young man, one George Tuckye, why vilify Bigod.

Many men today would gladly give their spouse away, but takers can't be found just lying around.

Why should not Bigod be given credit as a forthright man. At least he did not attempt to have his wife broiled alive like a lobster, for 'consorting with the devil.' And they did broil a few in Connecticut. Nothing like that ever happened in the Carolinas.

How much more generous to bequeath her to a nice young man.

Or, perhaps Bigod was a man who simply Did'nt give a damn.

And so I rise me to admire my doughty, ancient sire.

Bigod Egleston was evidently a man of imagination, energy and intelligence.

The so-called "Adventure of Good-wife Egleston," is undoubtedly a libel.

And now for a summary of the subject of the wives of BIGOD EGLESTON.

That he married the first wife in England, about the year 1618 is not to be disputed. He was then about 31 years of age. Her name is not known. The twin boys were born in England about 1620. Their mother died before 1630, in which year Bigod and the two boys emigrated to Massachusetts, settling at Dorchester. In 1635 they removed to Windsor, Connecticut.

It is evident that Bigod married the second wife in Connecticut about 1636. The first child of this union, Thomas, was born26 August 1638, at Windsor.

Who was the second wife, was she MARY TALCOTT? The worshipful John Talcott of Braintree, near Colchester, County of Essex, England, came to Massachusetts in 1632. He was a minor when his father, John Talcott of Braintree, made his will in 1604. John Jr., removed to Hartford, Ct., in 1636. He was a man of substance and therefore of influence. He had five sisters; Rachel, Anne, MARY, Grace, and SARAH. (See New York G. & B. Record, 1923, LIV, 180).

In Stiles' Ancient Windsor, p 850, we find:

"Mathew Grant's old church records, deaths:
Year 1657, Mary Egleston,
Year 1674, Begat Egleston."

Again, in A.W., Supplement, (1863), p 53, Corrections to Egleston Genealogy:
"Mary, b 1641; died Dec 8 1657, (Col. Rec.)"

But Mary, daughter of Bigod, born 1641, is mentioned in her father's will, married John Denslow and died 24 August 1684.

Savage does not give the name of Bigod's wife.

Dr. Thomas Egleston, in his monograph, states that Bigod's wife was MARY TALCOTT, who died 8 Dec 1657.

MARY EGGLESTON who died 8 December 1657 was not Bigod's daughter, nor his grand daughter and he had no sister named Mary.

It is reasonable to believe that MARY TALCOTT was Bigod's second wife and the mother of his children born in Connecticut, seven in number.

If this Mary was the wife of Bigod, then he married a third time, for he left a widow.

But Stiles, A.W., page 590, states:

"Begat Eggleston m. (1) SARAH TALCOTT,
m. (2) _____,"

Again, Stiles, A.W., Supplement, (1863), p 57, gives corrections furnished by ELIJAH EGGLESTON of Hartford, (b. 1795), as follows:

"Begat's first wife, name not known,
His second wife is said to have been SARAH TALCOTT of HARTFORD."

Ambrose Egleston agreed with Elijah Egleston.

In Bigod Egleston's will, it is stipulated that his son Benjamin shall 'mayntaine' his mother and it is of record that 'Widow Eggleston,' gave four shillings in cloth, to the poor of other Colonies, 11 June 1676, (A.W., p 205), and "Widow Eggleston," died 25 July 1689, (A.W., p 598). We therefore come to a tentative conclusion that Bigod was married three times; this based on tradition only:

First wife: Name unknown,
Second wife: MARY TALCOTT,
Third wife: SARAH TALCOTT.

BIGOD EGLESTON

I. BIGOD EGLESTON,

b. February 1587, Settrington, near Malton, East Riding of Yorkshire, England,
d. 1 Sep. 1674, Windsor, Connecticut,
m. about 1818, England
first wife, name not known,
b. about
d. before 1630, in England.

m. about 1636, in Connecticut, 2nd wife,
MARY TALCOTT,
b. about 1613, in England,
d. 8 December 1657, Windsor, Connecticut

m. about 1659, Windsor, Ct.,?
3rd wife, name not known, possibly Sarah Talcott,
b.
d. 25 July 1689

Children by 1st wife:

1, JAMES, (twin of Samuel)
b. about 1620 in England
d. 1 Dec. 1679, Windsor, Connecticut
See Infra II

2, SAMUEL, (twin of James)
b. about 1620, in England
d. February 1690/1, Middletown, Ct.
m. 1661
Sarah DISBOROUGH,
b.
d. 1682

For children by second marriage, see next page.

No children by third marriage.

BIGOD EGLESTON

I. Children of Bigod Egleston by second wife, Mary Talcott

3, Thomas,
b. 26 August 1638, Windsor, Ct.,
Bap. 22 Nov. 1646
d. May 1697, Windsor, Ct.
Unmarried.
(Record of bap. Windsor Records, Barbour Collection, Hartford)

4, Mary,
b. 29 May 1641, Windsor, Ct.,
d.
m. 7 June 1655
John Denslow, of Windsor,
b.
d. 10 Sep. 1689

5, Sarah,
b. 28 March 1643, Windsor,
d.
m. 16 February 1664/65,
John Pettibone of SIMSBURY, Ct.
b. d.

6, Rebeckah,
b. 8 December 1644
d.
Not mentioned in father's will.

7, Abigail,
b. 12 June 1648; bap. 18 June 1648
d.
m.
John Osborn, of Westfield, Mass.
b. 10 Jan. 1646 d. 1726

8, Joseph,
b.
Baptized 30 March 1651, Windsor, Ct.
Removed to N. Stonington, Ct. He or his sons said to have resided at South Kensington, Rhode Island.

9, Benjamin,
b. 13 December 1653, Windsor, Ct.,
d. 1732, East Windsor, Ct.,
m. 6 March 1678
Hannah, daughter of John Osborn, widow Shadock
b.
d. 17 August 1715.

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

James Egleston of Windsor

JAMES EGLESTON is said to have been born in England, in the year 1620. This is substantiated by the fact that it is of record that he took part in the Pequot fight in Connecticut in the year 1637. He must have been of military age at that time and was quite likely in his eighteenth year.

He was made a freeman of Connecticut when thirty-seven years of age, 21st May 1657, at the same time as was his father BIGOD. (Col. Records, I, 297) He is mentioned as a party to two law-suits in the years 1645 and 1649, respectively, (Col. Records, I, 137, 182) and is in the list of freemen, dated 11 Oct. 1669, (Col. Records, II, 519). As a reward for his services in the Pequot fight, Colonial Records, 12 October 1671, thirty-five years after the fight, have this entry:

"JAMES EGLESTON hath by this Court granted fifty acres of land upon the sames tearmes." (namely that the grant should not prejudice any former grant to any other person).

And so the old bonus problem was settled.

The History of Ancient Windsor tells us that he bought Samuel Allen's place after the latter's death in 1648 and the remarriage of the widow.

He contributed 1 s., 1 d., to the fund for the relief of the poor of other Colonies.

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

James Egleston of Windsor.

JAMES EGLESTON married HESTER (_____), (History of Ancient Windsor, page 590). The marriage took place probably about 1654. She was said to have been the first white female child born at Hartford, probably about the year 1635 or 1636, (History of Ancient Windsor, page 825). Over a period of twenty years, from 1656 to 1676, there is record of nine children which she bore James Egleston.

He died suddenly on the evening of the first of December 1679 and is said to have been fifty-nine years of age. The History of Ancient Windsor gives the following from the Windsor church records:

"James Egleston d. the evening before and buried that day, (2nd December)."

Another record gives the following:

"James Egleston being suddenly siezed with death, a jury being sworn to find out the cause and manner of his death, upon oath, returned, that: he was in the Providence of God taken with a swond and so dyed."

History of Ancient Windsor, page 590 states: "he died 1st December 1679, a. 59."

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

James Egleston of Windsor.

Hester did not long remain a widow. Five months after the death of James, on the 29th April 1680, she became the third wife of James Ennoe of Windsor.

On the 10th of May 1680, eleven days after Hester's marriage to James Ennoe, administration of James Egleston's estate was granted to Hester and Ennoe. Persons mentioned as surviving, does not include the two older boys, James and John, as follows:

"Hester, the widow,
Thomas, a. 19 next August,
Esther, a. 16, 1 December 1679
Nathan, 14 next August (1680)
Isaac, 11 next February (1681)
Abigail, 8 last September, (1679)
Deborah, 5 last May (1679)
Hannah, now 3 (1680)."

Inventory taken 24th December 1679, ex., in Court, 4th March 1680, (Hartford Pr. Record IV, 17, 27, 34, quoted by Stiles). According to Manwaring's Probate Records, on 21st April 1680: "Administration granted to the Relict and her present husband James Ennoe,--the Overseers to take Security that the Estate of the Children as they come of age shall be pay'd to them."

The estate was finally settled on 28th August 1701, Windsor Records, III, 2, quoted by Stiles; "The sons and heirs of James Egleston agree that John and Thomas should have the homestead equally between them; Nathan should have the "Lot that lies toward Hartford, called

Deerfield, and Isaac the lot at the lower end of Plymouth meadow.

James Ennoe, who came to Windsor in 1646, married on 18th August 1648, Ann Bedwell, who died in 1657.

He married the second time, on 5th August 1658, the widow of Thomas Holcomb of Windsor. She died 7th October 1679.

He married on 29th April 1680, Esther, widow of James Egleston.

James Ennoe died 11th June 1682.

(Savage, Vol. II, page 124).

Manwaring's Probate Records, page 301, shows James Ennoe's estate; inventory taken 19th June 1682:

"James (eldest son) and Hester Ennoe, appointed Administrators on 13th December 1682. and to Lay out the Widow Ennoe her jointure of L20."

And here we have Hester a widow for the second time. There is no record that she bore Ennoe any children and it is not likely that she did, as she was forty-four or forty-five years old when she married Ennoe.

James Egleston of Windsor.

But the widow Hester must have had a way with her for in 1686, four years after the death of Ennoe, she married for the third time and his name was JOHN WILLIAMS, then seventy years of age and a widower. He had come to Windsor in 1639 and had reared a family. Hester was his wife for twenty-six years. He died in the year 1712. His will, dated February 1707/8 is found in Manwaring's, Vol. II, page 333. He speaks of being aged and mentions grand children.

According to Court record, of 2nd June 1712, "Nathaniel Williams of Westfield, Province of Massachusetts Bay, Executor, "in behalf of sundery persons in interest, objected for the reason that there was no executor appointed and the said JOHN WILLIAMS, a person 96 years of age had become childish and infirm in his intellectuals."

On 1st June 1713, dower to Esther Williams, widow, was allowed.

Accordingly, JOHN WILLIAMS was born in the year 1616 and was therefore twenty-three years of age when he came to Windsor in the year 1639. He was seventy years of age when he married the widow Hester Egleston Ennoe, in the year 1686 and a pretty good man at that.

BICOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

James Egleston of Windsor.

Hester died 10th July 1720. Her will, dated 17th January 1682/3 is found in Manwaring's, Vol. II, page 452. In it she bequeaths to her son Isaac, daughter Deborah, and son John. The other children are not mentioned.

She was evidently about eighty-four years of age at her death. As before stated, she was probably born about 1636, possibly in 1635. She must have been around eighteen years of age at her marriage to James Egleston and about forty-three years old when he died. She was near forty-four when she married James Ennoe, her second husband. She was fifty years of age when she married John Williams, the elder, and was about twenty years his junior.

Her children were all by James Egleston, hence she was known and identified in her community as "the widow Egleston," despite her later husband, John Williams. The fact that she was called "Hester Williams, the widow of James Egleston," does not imply that her maiden name was Williams and should not be so construed.

"Esther Williams, widow of James Egleston, who, (as it is reported) was first female child born in Hartford, d. 10 July 1720."Ancient Windsor, p 823)".

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

James Egleston of Windsor.

And now as to HESTER, eldest daughter of James and Hester Egleston.

She was born 1 December 1663 and she married JOHN PINCHON. (Statement of Rev. Ambrose Egleston, letter dated 4 August 1862.)

Dr. THOMAS EGLESTON of New York, in his monograph published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Magazine, July 1892, makes the erroneous statement that she married on the 10 June 1686, John Williams of Windsor, but this was her mother's third marriage.

Savage, Vol. IV, page 562, states that: "John Williams of Windsor, (born 26 March 1646) s. (son) of John Williams of Windsor, 1639,-- was in list of Freemen, 1669. Married 8 August 1672, Bethia, d. of Thomas Parsons, widow of Thomas Mascall. She died 1681. He married 1686, widow Esther Eggleston but it is unknown whether she had more children."

Here, Savage is in error.

Hester the widow of James Egleston was at least ten years older than John Williams, Jr., and of course she married his father, John Williams, who came to Windsor in the year 1639.

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDENTS

James Egleston of Windsor

II. JAMES EGLESTON, (Farmer?)
b. 1620, in England,
d. 1st December 1679, Windsor, Connecticut
m. about 1654, Windsor,
HESTER (_____)
b. about 1638,
d. 10th July 1720, Windsor,

She married second husband,
29th April 1680, Windsor,
JAMES ENNOS, (his third wife)
b.
d. 11th June 1682

She married third husband, 6 June 1686
JOHN WILLIAMS of Windsor, 1639,
b. about 1616
d. 1712, aged 96 years.

All of Hester's children were by her first husband James Egleston.

See next page.

James Egleston of Windsor

II. JAMES EGLESTON AND WIFE HESTER:

Their Children:

1, JAMES,
b 1 January 1656; d 1 May 1675, aet.19
Killed by Indians in battle, Deerfield, Mass

2, JOHN,
b 27 March 1659; d 10 March 1730, aet. 71
m 1 June 1682, at age 23
Esther Mills, aged 16 years
b 1666 d 25 January 1737, aet.92
Their son, JAMES-4, 1689-1746, m. 1718,
1st wf. Martha Clark,(1697-1725), m. Nov 1732,
2nd wife, Elizabeth Blancher.

3, THOMAS,
b 27 July 1661, d 6 April 1732, aet. 71,
m
GRACE HOSKINS
b 26 July 1666; d 27 March 1730, aet.73

4 HESTER
b 1 December 1663,
m
JOHN PINCHON,(Letter of Ambrose Egleston).

5 NATHANIEL, (1666- d. Westfield Mass.)
m 1694,
Hannah Ashley, (1675-1752) See Infra. III

6 ISAAC,
b 27 February 1668/9
d 30 January 1750, aged 82
m 21 March 1694/5 at age 26
MARY STILES, aged 26
b 1699; d 2 Nov 1736, aged 97, Wintonbury

7 ABIGAIL,
b 11 Sep 1671; d
m 29 October 1696, aged 25 years
JOHN BEMENT, Jr
b d

8 DEBORAH,
b 1 May 1674; d
m
AARON LOOMIS
b 1669

9 HANNAH,
b 19 December 1676

EGLESTON FAMILY

III NATHANIEL EGLESTON,
b. 15 August 1666, Windsor, Ct.
d. Westfield, Mass.
m. 13 September, 1694,
HANNAH ASHLEY (see Ashley Family)
b. 26 December 1675, Westfield, Mass.
d. 3 December 1752, Sheffield, Mass.

Resided Westfield, Mass.

Children,

1, Joseph,
b. 1707 d. 1774 (See Infra IV)

2, NATHANIEL, (Farmer)
b. 3 April 1712, (Westfield record)
d. 7 March 1790, (Westfield record)
m. 13 August 1741,
ESTHER WAIT,
b. November 1723,
d. 14 February 1807,
"of old age,-- a. 83 years, 3 months."

EGLESTON FAMILY

IV JOSEPH EGLESTON, (Weaver)
b. 3 August 1707, recorded Branford, Ct.
d. 2 May 1774,
m. 9 June 1730, Westfield, Mass, 1st wife,
ABIGAIL WELLER, (dau. Eleaser & Abigail Weller and widow of Azariah Ashley, latter 1st cousin of Joseph Egleston)
b. 12 November 1703, Westfield, Mass.
d. 13 October 1760, Sheffield, Mass.

JOSEPH married second wife,
25 June 1761, Westfield by Rev. Jno. Ballentine
EXPERIENCE WEBB, her third husband
b. 1711
c. 13 December 1790, aged 79 years

Her first husband was Abel Drake
Her second husband was Josiah Watkins of Westfield

JOSEPH EGLESTON was admitted to 1st church at Westfield on 1 July 1737, Abigail having been admitted 'some time before.' They removed to Sheffield and were dismissed to that church 22 October 1744.
Joseph and Experience returned to Westfield church 2 May 1762. On 5 May 1772 prayers were offered for Joseph for the loss of a son and a grandson. The son was evidently SETH.
(This data from Westfield Church records thru Dr. Frank Egleston Robbins of Westfield now Assist. to President of University of Michigan Ann Arbor year 1934.

ABIGAIL WELLER had one child by her first husband Azariah Ashley, a son;
Azariah Ashley, Jr.,
b. 9 January 1727/8
d. 15 September 1743, aged about fifteen years.
It is to be remarked that her first grandson the first child of Seth Egleston was christened Azariah Egleston.

See history of Weller Family
history of Ashley Family

EGLESTON FAMILY

IV CHILDREN OF JOSEPH EGLESTON & WIFE ABIGAIL WELLER:-

1, SETH, (1731-1772) See Infra. V

2, SARAH, b. 15 Jan. 1732; d. 20 May 1772.

3, ABIGAIL, b. 3 Dec. 1734; d. 23 May 1738.

4, MARY or Mercy, b. 3 April 1737

5, JOSEPH of Kinderhook (N.Y.)
b. 17 April 1739, Westfield, Mass.
d.
m. 21 January 1770, Linlithgo, Columbia County, N. Y., (record Linlithgo church)
CATHERINE GROOT,
b. Catskill, Green Co., N.Y.
(record Linlithgo church)
Resided Kinderhook, N.Y. several years then removed to Mohawk valley?
One son was Lt.Col. Moses Egleston, of N.Y., War 1812, b. Kinderhook

6, ABIGAIL, b. 22 March 1741; d. 31 Aug. 1784
m.
PETER NOBLE,

7, MOSES,
b. 3 September 1743, Westfield
d. 31 August 1794
m.
Mary Saxon

8, THANKFUL,
b. 13 June 1745, Sheffield, Mass.
d.
m.
JOSEPH TUCKER of Stockbridge

Joseph Egleston had no children by second wife Experience Webb Drake Watkins Egleston, as she was fifty years old when he married her.

Colonel Moses Egleston of Kinderhook removed to Dubuque, Iowa, about 1830. No sons survived him, but several daughters did.

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

V. SETH EGLESTON
b 19 April 1731 Westfield Mass
d 20 March 1772 Sheffield Mass
m 28 November 1754
RACHEL CHURCH
b 19 June 1736
d 30 June 1825 East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N Y

Children:

1634212

1 ANNE
b 14 September 1755 Sheffield
d 18 July 1829
m January 1777
JONATHAN PARKISS
b 21 April 1751 d 7 September 1832

2 AZARIAH,
1757-1822, See Infra. VI

3 JOSIAH
b 1 February 1759 Sheffield Mass
Pvt Capt John King's Co Col Jno Ashley's Reg.
(Berkshire) Revolutionary or Continental Army
d
m
CAROLINE MARBLE

4 MERCY
b 22 December 1760 Sheffield
d
m 14 June 1785
NATHAN WALDRON

5 ELIJAH, Pvt Capt T Ingersoll's Co, Col. J Ashley's Reg
b 10 February 1765, Sheffield Mass / 1781
d 21 August 1796, aged 31, Charleston S C
m
BERNICE WHITING (statement of Rev. Ambrose Egleston)
b d
One son Jno.A., 1796-1805, all interred
St Phillips Charleston South Carolina

6 JOHN
b 15 September 1767 Sheffield Mass
d 29 August 1822 Charleston S C
m about 1795, first wife
ELIZABETH _____
b 1777
d 19 August 1796, aged 19 years, Charleston
m about 1805 second wife
SARAH MORTON
b North Carolina
d 27 October 1829 Charleston
All interred St Phillip's Charleston S C
Children by second wife only. See Infra .VI-A

Hezaniah Egerton

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Major Azariah Egleston of Lenox, Massachusetts

In the west churchyard of St.Phillip's Charleston, South Carolina, is a tall head-stone bearing the following inscription:

In

Memory

of

Miss Mary Eggleston

daughter of

Azariah Egleston, Esq.,

of Lenox, Mass.

The niece of John Eggleston, Esq.,

of Sheffield, Mass.

She died at Haddrall's Point, near this place on the 1st September, A. D., 1816 in the 23rd year of her age.

Reader, she whose ashes moulder here,
though snatched from the World
in the bloom of life, had early matured
& practised every virtue.

To a name that will be ever dear
affectionate fondness has
dedicated this stone,
an humble tribute to
departed worth

Azariah Egleston of Lenox

VI AZARIAH EGLESTON
b 23 February 1757 Sheffield Mass
d 12 January 1822 Lenox
m 11 August 1785 Lenox (in his 29th year)
Hannah Paterson Lenox aged 16 years
(daughter of Gen'l John Paterson)
b 24 August 1769 New Britain Ct
d 21 January 1803 aged 34 years Lenox Mass
(See Life of General John Paterson)

Residence: Lenox, Mass

Children:

1 Sophia
b 16 March 1789, d 1 April 1789, Lenox

2 Maria
b 21 April 1790
d 6 May 1853
m 31 August 1812
James W Robbins
b 19 April 1782
d 25 March 1847, leaving issue

3 Nancy
b 17 February 1792, d 17 February 1792

4 Mary
b 24 Sept 1793 Lenox Mass
d 1 Sept 1816 Charleston South Carolina
Unmarried
Interred St.Phillip's churchyard Charleston

5 GEORGE WASHINGTON
1795-1863 See Infra VII

6 Betsy
b 22 December 1797
d 15 May 1860
m 27 April 1815
Moses BYXBE
b 30 January 1784
d 27 January 1881

7 THOMAS
b 1800 d 1861 See Infra VIII

AZARIAH EGLESTON

He enlisted, April 1775, in Col John Paterson's Regiment, 1st Mass Infantry, and took part in the defense of Boston. Was in the Canadian campaign and the battle of the Cedars. Crossed the Delaware with General Washington, December 1776 and took part in the battles of Princeton and Trenton.

Promoted Ensign, commission dated 1 January 1777 and signed by John Hancock. Became Regimental Quartermaster under Col Vose, who succeeded to the command of the Regiment on the promotion of Col Paterson to Brigadier General, February 1777. Was in both the battles of Bemis Heights and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. He wintered at Valley Forge and in 1778 was in the battle of Monmouth and the siege of Newport.

Commissioned Lieutenant, Massachusetts Line, 13 August 1780 and became Regimental Paymaster in 1781. He was at the evacuation of New York 1783. Separated from the service at West Point, 4th March 1784 and went to Lenox, Mass. to live.

Was twice wounded.

½ He was one of the founders of the Society of The Cincinnati, his signature being twenty-second on the articles of association, General Washington's being the first. He was an active member and one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, his signature being seventh on the roll.

Was Major and Deputy Quartermaster General, Mass. Militia and took part in the suppression of Shay's Rebellion.

He was an outstanding citizen of Lenox and his home was a meeting-place for soldiers and men of learning.

He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1787. From 1796 to 1799 he was the Representative of his district in the General Court (Legislature) at Boston. From 1807 to 1809 he was State Senator.
It was about this time that Egleston Square in Roxbury, Boston, was named in his honor.

In 1808 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Session.

He was active in the organization of the Episcopal Society, now Trinity Church, Lenox, in 1793 and was the first treasurer of the parish.

AZARIAH EGLESTON

When his father-in-law, General John Paterson removed to Broome County, New York, he acquired the Paterson residence at Lenox, which is still in the family.

His wife, Hannah Paterson Egleston died 21 January 1803, aged 34 years. He died at Lenox, 12 January 1822, aged 65 years. They repose in the churchyard of Trinity Episcopal church at Lenox. Within the church is a memorial tablet to them.

A monument to his memory and that of General John Paterson, his father-in-law, stands in the town square at Lenox. It was erected by his grand-son, Thomas Egleston, (1832-1900) LLD who founded the School of Mines and Metallurgy, Columbia University New York City.

He was succeeded in the Society of The Cincinnati by his eldest son, George W. Egleston, Attorney at Law, Charleston, South Carolina, who became a member of the South Carolina Society about 1823.

He has since been represented in the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina by the following descendants:

Grandsons:
Thomas Robert Egleston, (1826-1895), Atlanta, Georgia.
DuBose Egleston, (1843-1894) Winnsboro, South Carolina

Great Grandsons:
William Egleston, M. D., (1873-1935) Hartsville S C
William I Egleston, of Washington, D. C.

G. G. Grandson:
William Egleston, Attorney at Law, Hartsville S C

It is of interest that three of his grandsons in South Carolina fought valiantly in the Confederate Army and that one of them, Lieut. George Egleston, (1837-1862) Artillery, C. S. A., was killed in action at Battery Wagner, in the defense of Charleston, 6th July 1862.

At the same time, his grandsons in New York City the sons of Thomas Egleston, (1800-1861) had hired substitutes in the Union Army

40

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

John Egleston of South Carolina.

In the West churchyard of St.Phillips' Charleston, is a falt stone on a brick foundation, bearing the following inscription:

Ye living men come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

In Memory
of
Elizabeth Egleston
wife of
John Egleston
who died 19th August 1796, aged 19 years,

and

ELIJAH EGLESTON
who died 21 August 1796, aged 31 years

and

JOHN AMERICUS EGLESTON
son of
ELIJAH & BERNICE EGLESTON
who died Nov. 1805, aged 9 years

&

ELIJAH EGLESTON
son of
JOHN AND SARAH EGLESTON
who died 18th July 1812
aged 17 months
and 18 days

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

John Egleston of Charleston, S. C.

VI-A. JOHN EGLESTON,
b 15 September 1767 Sheffield Mass
d 29 August 1822 Charleston South Carolina
m about 1795, first wife
Elizabeth _____?
b 1777
d 19 August 1796, aged 19 yrs Charleston S C
Interred St Phillips Churchyard, Charleston

m about 1805, second wife,
Sarah Morton
b North Carolina
d 26 October 1829 Charleston S C

Children by second wife only:

1 Amedee V C
b 21 August 1807; d 1829

2 John M E
b 14 June 1809
Went to sea about 1823 and never returned

3 David W
b d in infancy

4 Elijah
b 1 February 1811 d 18 July 1812

5 James L
b 30 October 1814 d
m Kate Sullivan
Last heard from in California

6 Mary W
b 5 October 1816, d 12 January 1886 Charleston
m 15 December 1836 Charleston
Samuel Sage Mills
b 26 Huly 1800 Sandesfield Mass
d 13 June 1866 Charleston
Sons: Geo Egleston and Edmond were Confederate Soldiers

7 Sarah
b 19 August 1818 d 3 May 1880 Charleston
m 25 December 1836 Charleston
Laurence Augustus Edmondston
b 5 June 1816 Charleston d28 June 1865
There are many Edmondston descendants in South Carolina and elsewhere

John Egleston of South Carolina.

JOHN EGLESTON located at Charleston, perhaps after 1790, when he was a young man of about 25 years of age. His older brother ELIJAH probably preceded him to that place, for ELIJAH died at Charleston on the 21 August 1796, at the early age of 32 years.

JOHN'S first wife, Elizabeth, died just two days before ELIJAH, at the early age of nineteen years, and thus JOHN was bereft of a wife and a brother in the short space of two days.

JOHN EGLESTON married his second wife, SARAH MORTON of North Carolina probably after 1800, for their first child, Amedee was born 21st August 1807.

JOHN'S niece, MARY, the daughter of AZARIAH EGLESTON of Lenox, Massachusetts was either stopping for an indefinite time or visiting her uncle, at Haddrall's Point, now called Mt.Pleasant, when she died on the 1st day of Sept 1816 at the age of 23 years.

JOHN EGLESTON died on the 29th of August 1822, at the age of 55 years. His vocation is not known to the writer. His family and ELIJAH'S family were interred in St.Phillips' churchyard. While Bigod Egleston the immigrant ancestor was a Puritan, the families of AZARIAH and JOHN were Episcopalians.

THOMAS EGLESTON of Columbia University, New York, in his monograph on the Egleston family, states that MAJ AZARIAH EGLESTON'S three brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary army and that one of them received wounds in the Canadian campaign which rendered him a cripple for life. The records of Massachusetts show that JOSIAH EGLESTON was a private in CAPT. JOHN KING'S Company, COL. JOHN ASHLEY'S regiment (BERKSHIRE) in 1780. The records fail to show that either ELIJAH or JOHN EGLESTON served or had military service in the Revolutionary armies. As a matter of fact they were hardly of military age.

GEORGE EGLESTON, son of MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON of Lenox, Mass. and brother of the above MARY, evidently came to Charleston about the time of the death of his sister, for he was admitted to the practise of law at Charleston in the year 1817. It is quite likely that he made his home with his uncle, JOHN EGLESTON, until his marriage on the 13 December 1821 to Sophia, daughter of George HERIOT and wife SARAH TUCKER of Georgetown.

When SARAH MORTON EGLESTON, widow of JOHN EGLESTON died on 27 October 1829, her two motherless daughters Mary and Sarah went to live with their first-cousin GEORGE W. EGLESTON, at his home, corner of Thomas and Warren Streets. They remained there until their marriage in December 1836, Mary, to Samuel Sage Mills and Sarah to Laurence A. Edmondston.

A miniature portrait of John Egleston is now the possession of J. W. Jervey, Jr., Greenville, South Carolina.

Lines on the death of Edmond I. Mills

By his mother

Mary Egleston Mills

Charleston, South Carolina.

A few short months ago, I've heard
That on the field of Gettysburg,
Our Edmond, there, had yielded up,
His precious life; and drank the cup
Of suffering, which his country's wrongs
Required of him, her youthful son.

'Twas thus he died, no loved one near,
to kiss his pale brow, whisper a prayer,
Catch his last words, or breath a sigh,
That one so young, so loved must die.
But this, our yearning hearts will crave
To visit once, his lonely grave,
Which stranger hands have kindly made,
Beneath yon oak tree's sheltering shade.

Oh Father, help us to resign,
Our right in him, for he is thine.
A precious sacrifice is made,
And on his country's altar laid,
A ganerous, brave and noble boy,
His comrade's 'Pet', his parents' joy.

Wilt Thou, who did his Spirit give,
Receive it in Thy courts to live.
Prepare his soul for realms above,
Where Freedom reigns and peace and love,
And fit it for thy bless'd abode,
Safe in the bosom of his God

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston S C

VII GEORGE WASHINGTON EGLESTON, Attorney at Law
b 17 July 1795 Lenox Mass
d 6 December 1863 Charleston S C
Interred Egleston Plot St Pauls Churchyard
m 13 December 1821 Georgetown S C
SOPHIA CATHERINE HERIOT (dau George Heriot)
b 12 November 1799 Georgetown
d 17 April 1839 Charleston
Interred St Pauls Charleston

m 5 May 1840 his second wife
MARTHA DuBOSE daughter of Samuel DuBose and widow of Philip Porcher
b 1808
d 21 September 1865 Winnsboro South Carolina
Interred at Winnsboro South Carolina

Children: By first wife, Sophia Heriot:

1 Sarah Heriot
b 10 November 1822
d 27 September 1824

2 George Paterson
b 1 May 1824
d 7 November 1835

3 THOMAS ROBERT
b 7 October 1826
d January 1895, Atlanta Georgia
m 24 October 1851 Charleston
Henrietta Holmes See Infra IX

4 Maria Elizabeth
b 13 September 1828 Charleston
d 14 January 1865 Holly Hall
m 2 November 1847
Julian S Woodruff, M. D., See Infra. X

½ 5 Daniel Heriot, Civil Engineer
b 16 August 1830
d 13 March 1855, Unmarried

6 Clarence
b 26 December 1834; d 25 November 1840

7 James Robbins
b 12 March 1836; d 16 January 1850 ~~25 November 1840~~

8 George, Lieut Artillery Confederate States Army
b 10 October 1837 Charleston
d 6 July 1862
Killed in action, Battery Wagner, Charleston

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

VII Children:
of George W. Egleston by second wife
Martha DuBose

9 Sophia Heriot
b 14 March 1841
d 21 April 1842

10 DuBose,
1843-1894, see Infra. XI

11 Samuel DuBose,
b 28 September 1845
d 12 September 1857
at Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia
of heart disease. Is buried in
private burying ground at Red Sulphur

12 WILLIAM ISAAC,
1847-1885, See Infra. XII

13 Mary
b 16 August 1848 Charleston
d 14 December 1893 Sewanee Tennessee

14 Elizabeth
1849-1918,
married Robt M DuBose, see Infra XIII

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Maj Azariah Egleston
Geo. W. Egleston of South Carolina

46

GEORGE W. EGLESTON

Was licensed to practise law at Charleston, South Carolina in the year 1817, when he was 22 years of age.

His uncles, Elijah and John Egleston were residing there as early as 1796, for ELIJAH EGLESTON died there 21 August 1796 and JOHN EGLESTON'S wife, ELIZABETH, died two days earlier, on 19th August 1796, at the age of 19 years.

JOHN EGLESTON remarried probably after 1800, SARAH MORTON OF North Carolina, as their first child AMEDEE was born 21 August 1807.

GEORGE'S sister MARY, while stopping with her uncle JOHN EGLESTON at Haddrall's Point (now known as Mt. Pleasant) died on the 1st of September 1816, in the 23rd year of her age. It was probably about this time that GEORGE EGLESTON came to Charleston, and probably made his home with his uncle JOHN for a time.

GEORGE EGLESTON was married on the 13th of December 1821 to SOPHIA CATHERINE, daughter of GEORGE HERIOT and wife SARAH TUCKER of Georgetown. SARAH TUCKER was the daughter of CAPT. THOMAS TUCKER of the Bermudas and Charleston, a wealthy merchant and prominent citizen.

JOHN EGLESTON died on the 29th August 1822 at the age of 55 years, just eight months after the marriage of GEORGE EGLESTON, leaving a wife and five children.

SARAH MORTON EGLESTON the widow, died on the 27 of October 1829, seven years after her husband, probably bowed down by grief. Her oldest daughter Amedee had died a short time before, and the oldest son John had gone to sea in 1823, shortly after the death of his father and was never heard from again.
The motherless children, James, Mary and Sarah went to live with their first-cousin, GEORGE EGLESTON, the girls remaining until their marriage, in December 1836, Mary to Samuel Sage Mills of Sandesfield, Mass., and Sarah to Laurence A. Edmondston of Charleston.

GEORGE EGLESTON became a successful attorney of Charleston and was a member of the legal firm of EGLESTON and FROST. His home was corner of Thomas and Warren Streets, near St.Paul's Church.
He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in S. C., shortly after the death of his father, Maj. Azariah Egleston in 1822. This is why the Eglestons are not now represented in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. He was a Steward of the South Carolina Cincinnati and represented the Society on the Committee that entertained General LaFayette on his visit to Charleston in 1825. The glass tumbler from which LaFayette drank is now the possession of William Egleston of Hartsville, South Carolina.

Sophia Heriot Egleston died 17 April 1839 and he remarried 5 May 1840, Martha DuBose, widow of Philip Porcher. George Egleston is interred in St.Paul's churchyard Charleston, beside his first wife Sophia. Martha DuBose is interred at Winnsboro, South Carolina, where she died.

EGLESTON FAMILY

MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX, MASS.

THOMAS EGLESTON of New York

VIII.

THOMAS J. EGLESTON, (known as Thomas)
b. 11 September 1800 Lenox Mass
d 12 July 1861 New York City
m 17 April 1828
Sarah Jesup Stebbins
b 5 December 1809
d 20 September 1881 New York City

Children:

1 Thomas Stebbins
b 26 July 1829; d 3 April 1831

2 David Stebbins
b 22 Nov 1830; d 1908 N Y CITY
m 17 November 1858
Fannie Hawley
b d
(2 children died infancy)

3 Thomas, LLD Columbia University NY
b 9 Dec 1832; d 15 January 1900 NY CITY
m 2 May 1865
Augusta McVickar
b 22 June 1828; d 9 January 1895
No issue

3 Theophilus Stebbins
b 18 July 1835; d 12 November 1838

4 Sarah Elizabeth
1837-1898, m Charles Lanier, see Infra. ~~XIII~~ XIV

5 William Couch
b 30 June 18 39; d
m 8 January 1863
Ella Bates
b 22 August 1843;
(2 daughters d in childhood)

6 George W, See Infra ~~XIII~~ XV

7 Henry Paris
b 6 April 1848; d 19 Nov 1886
m 5 December 1882
Isabella Bissell
b 20 January 1863; d 3 May 1892
(1 daughter Sara, d. infancy)

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

Geo. W. Egleston of Charleston

IX THOMAS ROBERT EGLESTON
b 7 October 1826 Charleston
d January 1895 Atlanta, Georgia
m 24 October 1851 Charleston
Henrietta Holmes
(Daughter of Henry R and _____/Drayton?/ Holmes)
b 11 September 1827
d 5 November 1912 Atlanta Gerogia

Children:

1 Clarence
b 1852
d 1862
at Holly Hall, the home of his Uncle, Dr. Julian S. Woodruff, near Eastover, Richaldn County, South Carolina. He had diphtheria.

2 Thomas
b 14 January 1856, Charleston
d 6 February 1916 Atlanta, Gerogia
Interred Atlanta.
He left a large fortune which he divided among relatives and friends.

3 Daniel Heriot
b 9 June 1860
d 13 April 1880

4 Emma ~~Drayton~~ Drayton
b
d 2 November 1883

4 Theodore Drayton
b
d 29 March 1886

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS
Maj. Azariah Egleston
Geo. W. Egleston, of S. C.

X MARIA ELIZABETH EGLESTON,
b 13 September 1828, Charleston S C
d 14 January 1865 Holly Hall Eastover
Richland County South Carolina
m 2 November 1847 Aiken S C
JULIAN SMITH WOODRUFF M D University Pa Class 1847
(son Maj Joseph Woodruff USArmy & wife Jane Harris)
b 8 February 1826 St Augustine Florida
d 9 September 1879 Reidsville North Carolina
Both interred Zion Churchyard Eastover

Children:

1 Julian Campbell Woodruff M D Confederate Soldier
1848- 1904
m 5 February 1874
Fannie Ford
1845-1921 See Infra XVI

2 Jane Sophia, called Jennie
b 11 February 1850 Holly Hall
d 9 February 1918
Interred Charlotte North Carolina

3 ~~William Goodwin~~
GEORGE EGLESTON,
1851-1920
m 10 October 1876
Betty Caldwell
1855-1927 See InfraXVII

4 William Goodwin
b 5 August 1852 Holly Hall
d 15 February 1857 at Holly Hall of Diphtheria
Interred in Egleston Plot
St Paul's Churchyard Charleston

A portrait in oil of the beautiful Maria Egleston at 18 years of age, painted by Chapman of New York about 1846, now hangs in the Woodruff home at 308 Kingston Avenue Charlotte North Carolina

A portrait in oil of Dr Julian S Woodruff is the possession of Dr Caldwell Woodruff

Major Azariah Egleston
George W Egleston of S. C.

XI DUBOSE EGLESTON, Confederate Soldier,
b 23 May 1843 Charleston
d 17 December 1894 Winnsboro South Carolina
m 10 November 1868 Winnsboro South Carolina
Marie Louise Aiken
b 30 October 1849
d 29 October 1897

Resided: Winnsboro South Carolina

Children:

1 Eliza Aiken
b 2 April 1869 d 2 December 1869

2 Martha DuBose
b 24 September 1870; d May 1913
m 25 April 1894
Rev S E Prentiss
b d
without issue

3 DuBose
b 28 July 1872; d 12 September 1872

4 WILLIAM EGLESTON, M D
1873-1935
m Annie B Aldrich see Infra XVIII

5 Mary Louise Aiken,
b. 30 July 1875
m. Rudloph E. Lee, see Infra XIX

6 DuBose
b. 3 Feb 1878
m. Marie Mahoney, see Infra. XX

7, Aiken,
b 28 Dec 1881; d 9 November 1895

8 George
b 23 October 1884; d 13 November 1884

9 Franklin
b 18 Feb 1886; d 21 May 1887

10 Louise Porcher
b 31 August 1887; d 7 January 1888

11 Susan Boylston
b May 1890 d July 1890

12 12 Mary
b May 1890; d 1 January 1891

DESCENDANTS OF BIGOD EGLESTON

Major Azariah Egleston

George W. Egleston of South Carolina

XII WILLIAM ISAAC EGLESTON, Confederate Soldier,
b 1 March 1847 Charleston S C
d 30 January 1885, Mobile Alabama
m 11 March 1875 Demopolis Alabama
Sophia Lyon (dau Martin & Carolina :Strudwick: Lyon)
b 30 September 1858 Demopolis Alabama

Children:

1 William Isaac
b 2 December 1875, Shasta County California

m 11 July 1901
Mary Lee Kirkpatrick
b 14 October See Infra XXI

2 Maryax Lyon
b 6 October 1877
m William Clark Galt, see Infra XXII

3 GEORGE PENDLETON
b 9 July 1879, Mobile Alabama
m 6 April 1924 San Francisco Cal
Josephine Cressy

He is an engineer
No children

BIGGS EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Maj. Amarinh Egleston

George W. Egleston of South Carolina

DuBOSE
XIII ELIZABETH EGLESTON
b 1 November 1849 Charleston S C
d 25 February 1918 Johnson City Tenn
m 18 December 1873 Sewanee Tenn
ROBERT MARION DuBOSE
b 18 September 1841 Winnsboro S C
d 30 October 1907 Sewanee Tenn
Both interred at Sewanee Tenn

Children:

1 Robert Marion
b 29 August 1874 Sewanee Tenn
d 19 November 1905 Denver Colorado
Unmarried

2 Marion Porcher
b 21 November 1879 Sewanee Tenn
d 26 July 1911 Birmingham Alabama
Unmarried

3 Elizabeth Egleston
b 23 August 1881
m Raimundo de Ovies, see Infra XXIII

4 Beverly Means
b 5 January 1886
m Leane Jones, see Infra, XXIV

5 AnneSinkler
b 23 November 1889
m Wm Aimison Jonnard See Infra XXV

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX? MASS.

THOMAS EGLESTON OF NEW YORK

LANIER

XIV SARAH ELIZABETH EGLESTON,
b 7 August 1837 New York City
d 18 April 1898 New York City
m 7 October 1857 New York City
CHARLES LANIER, Banker, Winslow, Lanier & Co
b 19 January 1837 Madison Indiana
d 7 March 1926 New York City

Residence: 30 East 37th Street, New York City

Children:

1 James FRANKLIN-DOUGHTY
b 1858
d
m
Harriet Arnold Bishop, see Infra XXVI

2 Sarah Egleston
b 1862

m
Francis Cooper Lawrance, See Infra XXVII

3 Fannie
b 1864
m
Francis Randall Appleton, See Infra XXVIII

4 Elizabeth Gardiner
b 1870
m
George Evans Turnure, see Infra. XXIX

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

Thomas Egleston of New York

XV GEORGE W EGLESTON
b 1 September 1843 New York City
d
m 19 September 1883, first wife in Great Britian
Mary Buchanan Maclean
b 9 September 1861
d 15 August 1889

He married 2nd wife,
1 September 1890
Amy Dorinda Abbott
b 26 July 1862
d

He resided in Great Britian after marriage and became a British subject.

Children: (all by 1st wife)

1 Thomas Buchanan Maclean
b 11 August 1884
d 17 December 1931
m 8 February 1911
ROMOLA FORBES,
Limpfield, Surrey, England, see Infra. XXIX-A
Page 70

2 Harold Paterson
b 15 April 1886
Residence: Clyro, Radnorshire, (Wales) Great Britain

3 Vivian Hector Maclean
b 25 October 1888
d 1932, in New Jersey, USA
m 1 June 1915 New York City
Frances Staunton Peck
Daughter of Staunton Bloodgood Peck
of New York City
b

No children
The three brothers were British subjects

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

WOODRUFF

XVI JULIAN CAMPBELL WOODRUFF, Physician, Confederate Soldier
b 5 September 1848, Holly Hall Eastover S C
d 17 April 1904 Charleston S C
m 5 February 1874 Summerville S C
Fannie Ford
b 12 April 1845 Aiken S C
d 9 May 1921 Atlanta Georgia

Both interred Magnolia Cemetery Charleston

Children:

1 Rose Drayton
b 15 September 1875 Burke County Georgia

m 1 June 1904 Charleston S C
KENDALL WEISIGER (pronounced 'Whiziker')
b 14 February 1880 Richmond Virginia
Graduate VMI
Of an old Virginia family of Swiss origin
He is Assistant to the President of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, Atlanta Georgia.

No children.

2 Fannie Egleston
b 27 September 1877
d 13 September 1878

3 Maria Egleston
b 16 November 1879
d 11 November 1880

Maj. Azariah Egleston
Geo. W Egleston of S C

WOODRUFF

XVII GEORGE EGLESTON WOODRUFF, Clerk & Merchant,
b 8 April 1851 Holly Hall Eastover S C
d 14 October 1910 Holly Hall Eastover S C
m 10 October ~~188~~ 1876 near Charlotte N C
BETTY CALDWELL, (dau Wm and Angelina :Templeton: Caldwell)
b 10 October 1855 Mecklenburg County N C
d 1 March 1927 Charlotte N C
Both interred Charlotte, N C
Residence: 308 Kingston Avenue, Charlotte N C

Children:

1 Maria Elizabeth
b 17 January 1879 Unmarried
Residence: 308 Kingston Ave Charlotte NC

2 2 George Egleston
b 1880 d 1936 Winston-Salem, see Infra XXX

3 Caldwell
b 1882 See Infra XXXI

4 Theodore Croft,
b 6 May 1884 Aiken S C
d 13 February 1935, Charlotte, North Carolina
m 25 December 1909 Charlotte N C
Clara Anthony
b
d
Without issue

5 Rebecca Gracy,
b 5 January 1889
m
Thomas Benton Washburn, see Infra. XXXII

6 Julian Smith
b 6 August 1894
d 27 September 1932, Charlotte, N.C.
See Infra XXXIII

7 Joseph Forrester
b 24 December 1896 See Infra XXXIV

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Maj Azariah Egleston
George W Egleston of S C

XVIII WILLIAM EGLESTON, M D
b 2 September 1873 Winnsboro S C
d 24 March 1935 Hartsville S C
m 18 April 1900
Annie Bonham Aldrich
(dau of Robt & Sophie /Bonham/ Aldrich)
b 23 May 1877 Edgefield S C

Residence: Hartsville S C

Children:

1 Robert Aldrich
b 12 April 1901
d 2 February 1904

2 Louise Aiken
b 5 March 1903

3 Sophie
b 17 December 1904

4 Martha DuBose
b 16 March 1907
d 17 November 1908

5 William, ATtorney at Law, Hartsville, S. C.
b 24 January 1909

6 DuBose
b 20 December 1911

Dr Egleston was the leading citizen of his community when he died. Was President of the State Board of Health and President of the State Medical Society; also President of the Bank of Hartsville. Honored and respected by all.

C W

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

LEE

XIX MARY LOUISE EGLESTON

b 30 July 1875

m 28 June 1900
Rudolph Edward Lee
b

Residence: Clemson College , South Carolina

Children:

1 Louise Egleston
b

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Maj Azariah Egleston
George W Egleston of South Carolina

XX DuBOSE EGLESTON
b 3 February 1878 Winnsboro S C

m 25 June 1913
Marie T Mahoney
b 14 October 1887

Residence:
Augusta Georgia

Children:

1 DuBose
b 9 May 1914

2 Marion
b 14 August 1916

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS.

George W. Egleston of Charleston

XXI WILLIAM ISAAC EGLESTON,
General Manager, Railway Express Agency, Inc.,
Washington, D. C.
b 2 December 1875, Adams Ferry, Shasta Co., Cal.
d 18 January 1937, Washington, D. C.
m 11 July 1901
Mary Lee Kirkpatrick
b 14 October New Orleans, La

Residence: The Broadmoor, Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Children:

1 Mary Nivins
b 1 January 1904 New Orleans
m 29 June 1927
Frederick Prieur Bonney
b 9 July 1901 Norfolk Virginia
Residing at Norfolk, Va.
1 child, Mary Egleston, b 16 Jan 1928

2 Sarah Barr
b 7 November 1906 Nashville, Tenn
m 15 June 1929
Samuel Weisiger Pannill
b 16 August 1903 Norfolk Virginia
Residing Norfolk, Virginia

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

L1

George W. Egleston of Charleston

GALT

XXI MARY LYON EGLESTON
b 6 October 1877 Adams Ferry California

m 8 July 1897 Sewanee Tenn
William Clark Calt
b

Residence: Selma, Alabama

Children:

1 1 Edward P. Galt
b 15 November 1900

2 William Egleston Galt
b 5 May 1904

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS.

George W. Egleston of Charleston

EGLESTON
DuBOSE
de OVIES

DeOVIES

XXIII ELIZABETH EGLESTON DuBOSE
b 23 August 1881 Sewanee Tenn

m 18 June 1902 Sewanee Tenn
RAIMUNDO de OVIES Episcopal Clergyman
b 8 January 1877 Liverpool England

Dean of St.Phillip's Cathedral, Atlanta Georgia

Residence: 1165 St.Charles Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Children:

1 Elizabeth Manuella
b 13 September 1903

2 Julian Roberto
b 16 October 1906

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

EGLESTON
DuBOSE

XXIV BEVERLY MEANS DuBOSE
b 5 January 1886 Sewanee Tenn

m 9 April 1915
Deane Jones
b 13 September 1892 Glade Springs Va

Residence: 2737 Peachtree Street Atlanta Ga

Children:

1 Beverly Means
b 22 June 1918 Atlanta Georgia

2 Elizabeth DuBose
b 17 January 1922 Atlanta Georgia

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

DuBOSE
JONNARD

JONNARD

XXV ANN SINKLER DuBOSE
b 23 November 1889

m 15 April 1914
WILLIAM AIMISON JONNARD, Episcopal Clergyman
b 22 November 1889 Nashville Tenn

Rector of St Paul's Church
Manhattan Kansas

Children:

1 William Aimison
b 15 April 1915
d 1 March 1916

2 Aimison
b 3 August 1916 Sewanee Tenn

3 Anne DuBose
b 9 December 1920 Johnson City, Tenn

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

Thomas Egleston of New York

LANIER

XXVI JAMES F D LANIER (James Franklin Doughty Lanier)
b 25 July 1858
d 16 May 1928
m 24 November 1885
Harriet Arnold Bishop
b 27 October 1866
d 27 October 1931

Residence: New York City

Children:

1 Charles
b 17 November 1886
d 4 December ~~1920~~ 1919

2 REGINALD BISHOP
b 11 November 1888

m 12 December 1921
Helen Cameron
b

Children: Diana Lanier,
b 27 Oct 1922
Charles, b 18 July 1927

Mr. Reginald Bishop Lanier is a partner
in the Banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company
59 Cedar Street, New York
His residence is at Bernardsville, New Jersey

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

Thomas Egleston of New York

LANIER

LAWRANCE

XXVII SARAH EGLESTON LANIER,
b 8 April 1862
d 20 April 1893,
m 14 December 1881
FRANCIS COOPER LAWRANCE
b 11 August 1857
d

Residence: New York

Children:

1 Charles Lanier Lawrance
b 30 September 1882

m
Margaret Dix

for children:
(see reverse of this page)

2 Kitty Lanier Lawrance
b 13 February 1893
d 24 January 1936
m ql Sep 1915, first husband
21 September 1915 Lenox Mass
WILLIAM AVERELL HARRIMAN, Banker
b 1892

Residence: New York City
several children: two only,

1, Mary Averell Harrimand,
b 14 January 1917

2 Kathleen Lanier Harriman,
b 7 December 1917 (Correct)

Mrs. Harriman was divorced from Mr. Harriman,
and married a second time,
Dr. Eugene H. Pool of New York City

Mr. Harriman also remarried.

1, Emily Lawrance,
b 22 Nov 1911,
m. 23 January 1937,
J. S. Frelinghuysen, Jr.

2, Margaret Lanier Lawrance,
b 24 Sep 1913
m 1934
Drayton Cochran They have 2 children

3, Frances Cooper Lawrance,
b 19 October 1916

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

Thomas Egleston of New York

LANIER

APPLETON

XXVIII FANNIE LANIER
b 17 August 1864

m 7 October 1884, Lenox Mass
FRANCIS RANDALL APPLETON
b 5 August 1854
d 2 January 1929

Residence: Ipswich Mass

Children:

1 Francis Randall, Jr., Attorney at Law,
b 9 July 1885 63 Wall Street, New York

m 29 May 1935 Hamilton Mass
Joan Egleston, daughter of Maj Thos
B Egleston of Limpfield, Surry England

2 Charles Lanier
b 25 September 1886
d 7 October 1921

3 Ruth
b 10 January 1891

m 1914
William G Wendell
Have one child: Francis Appleton Wendell,
b 12 July 1915

4 Alice
b 8 December 1894
m 5 August 1914
Clarance L ~~Hoy~~ HAY, b 19 December 1889
They have two children: JOHN HAY
b 31 August 1915
ADELE
b 26 March 1917

5 James
b 6 March 1899
d 11 October 1915

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

Thomas Egleston of New York

LANIER

TURNURE

XXIX ELIZABETH GARDINER LANIER
b 29 October 1870
d 25 December 1935,
m 11 June 1891
GEORGE EVANS TURNURE
b 10 December 1866
d 23 December 1933

Residence: New York City
Beaupre Lenox Mass

Children:

1 Elizabeth Lanier TURNURE
b 19 August 1892
m 11 November 1912
Allen B Fenno
b died

m 2nd husband
George Livermore
b
(2 children) ---------:
(a) Elizabeth Lanier, b 10 Oct 1916
(b) John Warren b 24 May 1918

2 Mary Mildred TURNURE
b 26 May 1894
m 12 Sep 1914
Roger Walcott Griswold
b
Residing at Erie Penn
(4 children) ----------::
(a) Roger Walcott b 26 Apr 1917
(b) Charles Lanier b 16 July 1920
(c) George Turnure b 30 Sep 1918
(d) Oliver Walcott b 11 May 1922

3 George Evans TURNURE
b 13 July 1896
d 30 Nov 1920

4 Irene TURNURE
b 31 March 1899
m 6 April 1918
Rudolph H Kissell U S Navy
Married 2nd: 28 June 1926, Stephen D Hurlbut
(see Reverse this page)

5 Lawrence TURNURE
b 21 June 1902
m 4 Sep 1929, Sylvia S. Hatch
m 2nd wf. 16 March 1934, Louise H Gwynn
Have 1 child, Lawrance Turnure, b 11 July 1935

Children:
1, Irene Diana Kissel, b 13 Feb 1919
2, Sylvia Elizabeth Kissel, b 28 July 1921
3, Elsa Hurlbut, b 5 June 1927

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

G Thomas Egleston of New York

XXIX-A THOMAS BUCHANAN MACLEAN EGLESTON, Major, M C
b 9 July 1885, at
d 17 December 1931 at
NInterred :

m 8 February 1911,
ROMOLA FORBES,
b

Residence: Limpfield, Surrey, England.

Children:

1, Joan Mary
b 18 January 1912,

m 29 May 1935, Ipswich, Mass.,
FRANCIS RANDALL APPLETON, Jr., 2nd cousin,
of Appleton Farms, Ipswich, Mass.
Attorney at Law, 63 Wall Street, New York
b 9 July 1885

2 JOHN MACLEAN FORBES,
b 21 March 1915

3 KEITH MACLEAN FORBES,
b 3 September 1921

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

WOODRUFF

XXX GEORGE EGLESTON WOODRUFF, Official of Southern Bell Telephone Company, Winston-Salem N C
b 7 September 1880, near Charlotte, NC
d 5 January 1936, Winston-Salem NC
m 18 June 1913 Winston Salem
Lora Ferrell
b 14 July 1886 Winston Salem
d 2 November 1934 Winston Salem

Residence: Winston Salem N C

Children:

1 William Egleston, Duke University,1936,
b 11 April 1914

2 Mary
b 26 October 1917,

Maj Azariah Egleston
George W Egleston of South Carolina

WOODRUFF

XXXI CALDWELL WOODRUFF, M. D.
University Maryland, Class 1911
Member of: Society of the Cincinnati
Spciety Colonial Wars
Sons of the Revolution

Captain Medical Corps, U S Army (World War)
Commanding Officer Sanitary Squad 41
29th Division, A E F (In France one year)

b 18 April 1882 near Charlotte N C

m 16 September 1909 New York City
Beatrice de Forest
(dau of Albert Henry & Jane /Douglas/
de Forest) g.granddaughter of Gideon de Forest
See 'A Walloon Family in America,
by Mrs Robt W de Forest)

b 10 June 1882 New York City

Residence:

1 De Forest Douglas,
Johns Hopkins University, Class 1931
Mechanical Engineer
b 2 June 1910 Baltimore Maryland

2 Jane de Forest, Goucher College, class 1936
b 22 September 1913 Baltimore

3 Edith Egleston, University South Carolina
class 1936
b 13 August 1916 Hyattsville Maryland

4 Beatrice Caldwell
b 23 August 1918 Baltimore City

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston, S. C.

WOODRUFF
WASHBURN

XXXII REBECCA GRACY WOODRUFF
b 5 January 1889 near Charlotte N C

m 10 September 1912
Thomas Benton Washburn
b 13 April 1868 Shelby North Carolina
d 1928 Charlotte North Carolina

Residence: Charlotte North Carolina

Children:

1 Elizabeth
b 29 November 1915

2 Thomas Benton
b 22 April 1922

EGLESTON FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF MAJ. AZARIAH EGLESTON OF LENOX MASS

George W. Egleston of Charleston

WOODRUFF

XXXIII JULIAN SMITH WOODRUFF, Physician
University Maryland class 1920
b 6 August 1894 near Charlotte N. C.
d 27 September 1932 Charlotte N C
m 23 December 1920 Ellicott City Maryland
Norma Thorne
b 25 September 1895

Residence: 1016 Islesworth Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Children:

1 Lillian
b 20 May 1925 Charlotte

2 Mary
b 15 July 1930 Charlotte N C

BIGOD EGLESTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Maj Azariah Egleston

George W Egleston of South Carolina

WOODRUFF

XXXIV JOSEPH FORRESTER WOODRUFF, Merchant
b 24 December 1896 near Charlotte North Carolina

m 27 September 1924 Greensboro North Carolina
Annie May Hasty
b 18 April 1899 Charlotte North Carolina

Residence: 2083 Craig Street, Winston Salem NC

Children:

1 Joseph Forrester
b 6 May 1932 Charlotte North Carolina

THE ADVENTURE OF GOODWIFE EGLESTON

By

Jonathan Slide, Esquire of Connecticut

Knickerbocker Magazine

New York

January, 1851

THE ADVENTURE OF GOODWIFE EGLESTON.

By Jonathan Elde, Esquire, of Connecticut.

A HANDSOME octavo volume was published at Hartford, in the early part of last summer, entitled, 'The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut.' This volume contains the sayings and doings of a considerable portion of our Puritan ancestors, from their first arrival in the Connecticut valley throughout a period of twenty-nine years. I esteem it one of the most curious and instructive books in American literature, and I affirm that a man, who is rightly constituted for the search, can pick up matter of laughter and wonder in it by the hour. As my own family is the most ancient in the State, being sprung from the very oldest inhabitant, I take an exceeding interest in this volume, and seldom pass a day without having it in my hands.

A few weeks since, as I was looking it over with my usual delight, I came upon the record of a circumstance which struck me as one of the most curious things that ever could have happened in so staid and decorous a community as that of our straight-haired forefathers. In one part of this singular passage I found a person alluded to, who I presently conjectured might be the same with one who was distinctly named in another part. Hereupon I commenced pondering the idea with all due earnestness; and, having come to a sort of conclusion, I said to myself: 'The case, in all probability, was so and so, and so and so.' But, before I set the fact down in my memorandum book, I thought it best to see and consult my venerable friend, Hiskim Tallecoate, Esq., whom I respect as one of the finest intellects, and altogether the most distinguished antiquarian, in the State. Having called in the evening upon my esteemed friend, I took down his copy of the Records, showed him the passage, and asked his opinion upon my conjecture. The excellent man smiled in his usual cheerful manner, and replied: 'Nothing could be more correct, Mr. Elde, than your supposition; in fact, I have manuscripts in my possession which will prove its truth most triumphantly.' 'Is it possible, Mr. Tallecoate?' said I, in a rapture. 'Where did you obtain them, and how were you so fortunate?'

'Listen, Sir,' said he, taking the tongs and poking his old-fashioned wood fire, as it is his custom to do when he is highly pleased: 'I observed this entry. Sir, only last week, and reading over the names, it occurred to me that somewhere or other I had met them

before. They were familiar to me, Sir; very familiar. I tried to recall the place where I had seen them, and at last the idea became connected with my dead mother's old hair-covered trunk in the garret, which contains quite a number of old letters and manuscripts. I posted up there immediately, and at the very first package, what do you think I found? Why, Sir, no other than these five letters!'

So saying, he rose, walked to his secretary, opened it, and took out a small packet of very yellow papers, tied together with a bit of faded red ribbon. I received it with profound respect, and untying the ribbon, proceeded to examine the old papers, while my friend sat eyeing my antiquarian eagerness with silent rapture. I found them to consist of three letters from Mary Tailecoate and two from Judith Tailecoate, dated at Hartford in the year 1640, and written to their 'deare and honoured parente,' Mr. Jonathan Tailecoate, then tarrying, it appears, at New-Haven. The hand-writing was fine and crabbed; and, partly owing to this, partly to the ink being very much faded by time, the letters were almost illegible. Glancing over them hastily, I discovered to my surprise that they contained in piecemeal, here and there, a very full and quite humorous account of the whole affair to which I have alluded.

'How is this?' said I to my friend. 'Were your ancestors any way connected with this Daggett Eglestoa?'

'Certainly,' he replied. 'This Goodwife Sarah Eglestoa was half-sister to Jonathan Tailecoate, who, you know, was the first of my ancestors that settled in America.'

With my friend's permission I took the letters home, and by the end of that week had written out a full account of the adventure of Daggett Eglestoa and his wife, in my own style. This account I showed to Mr. Tailecoate, who was highly pleased with it, and gave me permission to make it public if I could get it into any respectable newspaper or magazine. With his sufferance, therefore, through the elegant pages of the Knickerbocker, I present it to its intelligent and appreciating circle of readers.

It is not to be supposed that the early settlers of Connecticut were all pious people, nor all men of strong minds; nor, on the other hand, a mere collection of hypocrites and blockheads. As in other assemblages of human beings, so in this, there was a mixture of every sort of character and every grade and variety of intellect. The mass of the

community was perhaps composed of grave, sober men, who feared the Lord and endeavored, according to their knowledge, to do their duties by themselves and their fellow-citizens. But there was beside a thick sprinkling of individuals who simply kept the demeanor of the godly, and instead of growing inwardly at their own corruptions, only grew outwardly to obtain the respect and admiration of their neighbors. There was also a reasonable proportion of addle-headed people, whose simpleness obtained them not one jot more of estimation or influence than might have been expected, and who, like addle-headed people in general, were very apt to get entangled in the brambles and thorns of worldly trouble. And finally, there was not wanting a sufficient number of lazy, dissolute and uproarious dogs, sons of Belial, as they were called, who had a vast liking for idleness and jollity, held lecture-days* in abomination, eschewed the company of ministers and deacons, and regarded the General Courts and Particular Courts of the Colony with mingled aversion and fear. As the law exercised a strict vigilance over all these classes, and intruded its power into almost every department of life, it may well be supposed that its records in those days present to us some of the most curious circumstances which can be found in the annals of society. Not only was the peace of the colony and the welfare of religion watched over, but the disputes of the quarrelsome were settled, the reprobates and profane persons were corrected, and even the simple and foolish were brought up to answer for the consequences of their shallow-pateedness.

With those premises, let us look back to the fourth day of June, in the year 1646, and take a view of the little village of Hartford, as the beams of the morning sun fell brightly upon its log-cabins or rudely frames and covered houses. The heavy slab doors and diminutive windows were wide open to let in the summer breeze, and the families of the Puritans were seen, some preparing their breakfasts, and some already sitting at their plain but plenteous meals. Presently many of the doors were closed, and the voice of the husband and father was heard reading the Word of Life, and then lifting itself up to the Giver of that Word and the Dispenser of every earthly blessing. From not every house, however, could these devotional sounds be heard, as might have been perceived by stopping at this tumble-down looking cabin which Mrs. Mary Hallicoate has described to us as a little log-

* The Puritan phrase for the Sabbath.

howse with a broken dore, and only one smalle windowe.'

The family, still at breakfast, consisted of but one man and one woman. The two were sitting in chairs, evidently of home manufacture, on opposite sides of a rickety table, which looked as if it might have come from England. Another chair, a long chest, a coarse cupboard, a couple of four-legged stools, and some articles of cooking furniture were scattered here and there about the room. As this was the only apartment in the cabin, at the farther end of it stood a low bedstead, strewed over with not very clean bedclothing, still tumbled with last night's usage. On the table, before the couple who were making their breakfast, was a wooden plate containing some coarse bread, and an earthen dish of crispy baked beans, mingled with slices of fat pork. This, with a brown stone pitcher of water, constituted the meal which was now rapidly disappearing before a pair of by no means feeble appetites.

The appearance of the lady, though a little slovenly, and just now, too, somewhat ill-natured, was on the whole rather agreeable. Her robust form, a little too full indeed for beauty, was clothed in a short frock, coming close up around the neck, and a skirt of blue linsey-woolsey. Careless brown curls peeped out from under a rather dirty cap; her cheeks were full and high-colored, and her eyes of a dark and handsome hazel. It seemed clear, however, that she had got up that morning, as the saying is, 'wrong end foremost,' and was ready to seize upon every excuse for pouring out the ill-humor with which she was fully charged.

'I tell thee, Baggett,' said she, as her husband extended his pewter plate for another quantum of beans, 'thou art the greatest eater in the colony; and what with thy eating and thy laziness and thy folly, it is no wonder that we have grown poorer every year. Thou hast nigh upon brought thy wife to starvation. The very salvages themselves do fare better than we should, were it not for my good brother, Elder Tailecoate. Little did I know when I married thee what a good-for-nothing I was giving myself away to. You had a horse and oxen then, but now you have eaten up the one, and let that precious hypocrite, Samuel Sherwood, fool you out of the other. No! I should be better a widow than the wife of such an one.'

This sharp address was delivered to a thin-faced, chalky-complexioned man, with dull grey eyes, and an expression of visage in which simplicity was strongly mingled with stubbornness. His slender under-sized form was arrayed in a doublet of coarse linen, and a pair of breeches of the same material, tied with ribbons below the knee. His legs from the knee to the ankle were bare, but his feet were cased in clumped and immensely heavy shoes, fastening, like the breeches, with ties of ribbon.

Notwithstanding her wrath, Goodwife Eglestoa helped her husband to what he wanted, and then helped herself. Baggett went on eating in silence; for, as Miss Mary Tailecoate informs us, 'hee was a man of verie few wordes, and seldom replyed to the floutings and scoldings of his wife.' This seemed to be especially provoking to the good lady, who, after a moment, resumed: 'Baggett, why don't thee speak? I wish thee would say something when I talk to thee, and not sit there like a dumb beast. Not a thought in thy noddle, I warrant. Come! let some words come out of that mouth of thine, instead of filling it all the time with beans and bacon. If thou hadst been as silent in the company of sharpers as thou art with thy wife, thou mightest have ploughed with thine own oxen now, instead of delving with a spade. Only to think that I, the sister of Jonathan Tailecoate, should have married a man who had not enough of sense to keep what his father gave him!'

'I wish thou wert fairly rid of me then, or I of thee!' replied Baggett, provoked at last to break silence. 'I have had no peace since I was yoked to thee; be silent, or I will speak out something to a purpose; thou shalt find that I can speak. I am no fool, as every one knows.'

'No fool!' retorted his wife; 'the whole plantation knows thee for a simpleton; and Samuel Sherwood knows it best of all: he can swear to it by those oxen that have leaked out of thy purse into his. And thou wishest to be fairly rid of me, eh? Well, the Lord grant it! Right glad would I be to be my own woman again. Come! say no more. Shame on thee to be here eating and scolding, with the sun an hour high.'

'I will have nothing more to do with such a pestilent woman!' replied Baggett; 'thou art the very evil spirit in a house. I will do something to free me from such a torment.'

'Ay! do something!.do it to a purpose, and see how it will make the whole colony stare. They will not

believe that it was thee who did it.'

Baggett now rose from the table, took a long swallow at the water-pitcher, picked up his broad-brimmed, sugar-loaf hat from the floor, put it on his head, and walked sulkily to the door. He slammed it to as he went out, stumbled off the log which served him as a door-step, shouldered his heavy hoe, and began to trudge away to his work.

Goodman Eglestoa was indeed almost a simpleton, very obstinate withal, and a stubborn believer in the infallibility of his own opinion. In consequence, the property which his father left him had gradually wasted, until, from a very respectable station, he had become one of the poorest householders in the colony. This was extremely mortifying to his wife, whose family was somewhat wealthy and aristocratic. By wealthy and aristocratic, I mean that they consorted with the Governor and minister, owned a horse, a cow, and a yoke of oxen, and laid claim to hundreds of acres of wild land. Goodwife Eglestoa, at first all happiness and smiles, soon began to fret and scold, until, in the end, fretting and scolding had become the warp and a good part of the filling of her conversation. Nothing could teach Baggett, however; and he only grew more and more indignant at her interference.

This morning, thoroughly angry, he walked on as we have described him, bent upon effecting in some way a deliverance from his trials. Sulkily, sulkily, he trudged down the principal street, passing by without notice his fellow-citizens, until he came to a path which led off to his fields. Here he looked up to see which way he should go, and then stumbled on in the same sullen, discontent manner as before. The bright sun was shining joyously into the beautiful valley of the Connecticut; the balmy air of June breathed softly over the fields and among the forests; the birds flew gaily from tree to tree, or sat on the branches and poured forth their full-throated music; in short, the young Summer was smiling one of his sweetest smiles, as he followed the steps of his departed sister, Spring. But all this was entirely lost upon poor Baggett, who, deep in the dumps, would have had no eye just now for the beauties of Eden, no ear for the very melody of the spheres. He was about stepping across a little brook which ran gurgling and murmuring through the meadows, when he heard some one call him from a neighboring corn-field: 'Goodman Eglestoa! Goodman Eglestoa! hold awhile! I am anxious to speak with thee.'

Looking up, he saw his nearest neighbor, Deacon Gybbins, coming toward him, his silver beard waving in the breeze, and a hoe trembling in his aged hands. 'Friend Eglestoa,' said the deacon, lowering his voice as he came nearer, 'I have desired for some time past to discourse with thee upon a certain matter, but have as yet found no opportunity. I will make bold to say that my mind much misgiveth me to see that ungodly youth, George Luckye, hankering so much about thy dwelling as he hath done of late. It appeareth to me that he is there during thy absence more than is seemly. It is reported that he hath a great liking for Goodwife Eglestoa; and indeed he hath declared as much, more than once, to some of his profane companions. It hath also been told me by a certain aged handmaid of the Lord, that Goodwife Eglestoa favoreth him more than is becoming to a woman who is in the bonds of marriage. I would counsel you, dear neighbor, to have a care over this matter, that it proceed not to anything culpable, nor to any scandal in our village. May the wisdom of the Lord guide thee and direct thee in the business!'

'Thanks, Deacon Gybbins,' replied Faggett. 'I will see to the affair;' and he turned away to proceed on his walk.

'Have a care, neighbor Eglestoa,' shouted the old deacon, after he had taken a few steps; 'give not way to the spirit of evil; remember how Simeon and Levi were accursed for their violence.'

'Poor man!' he continued to himself, as he tottered back to his work; 'he is one of the simple ones. I hope that he will be preserved from the ways of wrath and folly.'

Faggett, with a puzzled expression of countenance, as if deeply engaged in thought, walked on very slowly until he came to a thicket thirty or forty yards beyond. Here, hid by the thick undergrush from Deacon Gybbins, he sat down on a stone, and remained for some minutes motionless and pensive. He then rose with a sudden start, as if he had taken his determination, and with his hoe on his shoulder struck off rapidly across the fields toward the Connecticut River. He pushed on over the undulating ground, now for the most part cleared, but still scattered with the stumps of trees which once covered it, until he reached a small clump of fine old chestnuts. Passing through these, he came out upon a little green knoll, where stood comfortable-looking cabin, facing toward the river. This was the dwelling of Thomas Ford, a well-to-do settler, who cultivated a small patch of ground,

but occupied most of his energies in hunting and fishing. Thomas Lord's wife was the sister of George Tuckye, and, in consequence of a law of the colony, passed in the first, 1660, George generally resided with his brother-in-law. The said law was in these words: 'It is ordered y'noe yonge man y' is neither married nor hath any servants, and be noe publicke officer, shall keepe howse by himself, without consent of the towne where he lives first and, under paine of 20s. pr weeke.' This enactment was a great trouble, no doubt, to the wild bucks and gay young men about town of those days, obliging them to nestle in whatever families they could, and even perhaps to house themselves with some solemn, admonishing old deacon. As for this George Tuckye, he appears to have been an uneasy, noisy fellow, fond of wild jokes and uproarious mirth, and a sad neglecter of the weekly lecture, and all other divine ordinances. He was a continual smoker, drank wine whenever he could get it, sparked it a great deal among the women, seldom worked in the fields, fished a good deal, and was often out hunting with the Podunk Indians, who lived across the river. In consequence of these peculiarities, he was very little liked or respected by the graver part of the community, who looked upon him as a youth not indeed absolutely vicious, but as exceedingly trifling, carnally-minded, and profane.

Baggett Eglestone passed quietly round to the front of the cabin and knocked at the door. 'Come in,' said a voice. 'It's he!' muttered Baggett. He stepped in, and pushing back the swinging door, his eyes fell upon the very man he wanted. There he sat, a short, thickset, tow-headed, light-complexioned, good-humored looking young fellow, smoking a dingy pipe, and idly watching a couple of Indians who were paddling in a canoe across the river. As Baggett entered he looked round:

'Oh, good morning, neighbor!' said he, puffing out a cloud of tobacco smoke, and then pushing a stool with his foot toward his visitor. 'Come in: take a seat.'

'All alone?' said Baggett, sitting down on the stool, and fanning himself with his hat. 'Where is Goodman Brown and his wife?'

'Gone to the village to see some of their gossips. Married folks can visit till their legs can't carry them; but if we pretty fellows try it, why, we get admonished--fined perhaps. Any thing new?'

'No, nothing out of the common way: only, George, I--I--I have a little private business for thee: wouldst like to hear it?'

'Out with it.'

'Well, George, they tell me thou hast a pretty fancy for Goodwife Egleston: is it true?'

The young man, fairly startled from his indifference, opened his eyes wide, and looked Baggett fixedly in the face for several seconds, as if to see whether he was speaking in jest or anger.

'Well, neighbor,' he at last replied, in a drawling but steady tone, 'I hope no offence, but I will speak the truth: they have told thee no lies. But what then?'

'Why,' said Baggett, scratching his small head, and looking rather puzzled, 'why, you must know that Sarah and I get along but ill together; and no longer ago than this morning she told me to my face that she wished she was rid of me. I can't bear her tongue any longer, and if you want the woman, why, you are welcome to her; and I should say thanks for the riddance!'

'Sell thy wife!' roared George, jumping up, and dropping his pipe. 'Thou dost not mean to have me buy her? Sell a wife! I never heard of such a thing in all the colonies!'

'No, no, George; but don't speak so loud. No, I never thought of that. I'll give her away. You may have her for nothing. Only get her to go, and many thanks to you.'

'Well, this is strange! mighty strange! Something altogether new! Will it be legal? What will the General Court, and the Particular Court, and the ministers, and the deacons say? Ho! ho! Won't they admonish us? Won't they fasten my delicate trotters in that pillory of theirs? The pillory--the chief pillar of the temple, you know.'

'Well, all that is worth considering. But as to the legality of the affair, friend Buckye, I think I can convince thee of the legality thereof. That is the very thing I considered before I came here. Cannot a man give away his own? Is not my wife mine? I took her for such; such she is, as the Scriptures say, beyond controversy; now, being mine, I give her away to you, and thus she becomes yours.

'Well, dang it! It's new doctrine, and don't smell so orthodox as it might do. However, I like Goodwife Eglestoon enough to run a little risk for her; so here goes; let the devil look out for the loose ends. I'm thy man.'

'Good! neighbor Tuckye,' said Baggett; 'thou art a friend indeed!'

'But,' resumed George, 'we must have some sort of an agreement: thou canst write: do thou make one, and I will put my mark to it.'

'Thy mark? No, my mark; my name I mean. Yes, I will write an agreement. Let me see; give and bequeath! Yes, that is it; those are the terms; it is the terms which make the legality, friend Tuckye.'

'So be it,' said George. 'Well, you want pens and paper.' And getting up, he walked across the room to a wooden chest, opened it, and took out a huge earthen ink-stand, a stumpy pen, and some dirty sheets of brownish-white writing paper. Then, shutting the box, he laid the articles on the lid.

'There, neighbor, do thou scratch away; devil take the letter that I can make. When I get as learned as thou, I too, perhaps, will give away a wife.'

Baggett kneeled on the floor, and, using the chest as a writing-desk, proceeded very gravely, and with much consideration, to draw up the following formula:

'I, BAGGETT EGLESTON, being in my perfect memory, and having formally taken Sarah Eglestoon to be my true and legall wife, I doe now, of mine owne free will and desire, give and bequeth the sed Sarah Eglestoon untoe my deare fryend George Tuckye, to be his true and legall wife, now and for ever. Amen. This fowerth day of June, 1644.

'Baggett Eglestoon.'

'There, George,' said he, holding up the blotted paper and reading it aloud, 'there, that is the bequeathal; take it, and take the woman too as fast as thou canst get her.'

'Very good!' said George, with a grin, stuffing the paper into his breeches-pocket. 'But thinkest thou that this will be enough? Will it need nothing more? No ceremony? No marrying?'

'Why, no! I suppose not,' replied Baggett, elevating his eye-brows, and looking sagaciously at the wall. 'I should say no. She has been married once; married to me, you understand; and I transfer my rights to you. However, if thou liest it better, thou canst have a wedding; only it will cost thee something, remember. I should advise thee,' he continued, rather dryly, 'to spend as little at the beginning of the business as possible.'

'But the Particular Court? Tell, no! the

Particular Court be hanged! Let it go as it is. I'll adventure my ankles against the pillory: they will last through one lecture-day, I warrant. But how will you break the affair to Goodwife Egleston? Ho! ho! Goodwife Tuckye, I should say. Just let her know the thing, Baggett, I pray thee. I should feel a bit awkward to have to explain it all to her myself.'

'Surely! O yes! I will secure thee of a welcome. I will explain it to her; and, will she, nill she, she shall come to it. I will inform her, and then go to Windsor, and tarry there a day or two, so that thou canst have a fair chance.'

Some farther conversation ensued, and then Baggett took his leave, to go home, as he said, and inform the goodwife of the change which had been made for her. But the nearer he got to his house, the less courage he felt about communicating the information, and the more disposed to let his fortunate heir take the whole burden of the business upon his own shoulders. The terrors of his wife's tongue weighed upon him; the responsibilities of the step which he had taken depressed him still more; and a rising fear of the Particular Court completed the overthrow of his resolution.

'A plague take it!' he muttered to himself. 'I have got far enough into the fore-front of the battle. Let George Tuckye stand out a little where the archers can shoot at him. If I go to forcing the woman, I shall have the whole business to answer for, from head to tail.'

Goodwife Egleston, as her husband entered, was busy in boiling a dish of pounded Indian corn for dinner. Her wrath had somewhat abated since morning, but had not yet gone down far enough to make her anxious for one of those customary reconciliations which had hitherto served as oil upon the troubled waters. She looked up with some surprise as he came in, and a shade gathered over her brow, for she supposed that he had forsaken his work thus early out of sheer idling and laziness.

'What, man!' said she, 'art hungry again? Hast come for thy dinner? Thou wilt have to wait till noon any how.'

Baggett said nothing, but looked hard at his wife, took off his hat, scratched his head, and then stared at the wall. He was revolving in his small wits whether he should say anything about his novel arrangement with George Tuckye, and, very prudently, as he thought, he finally concluded to keep silence.

'Sarah,' said he, 'I have business to look to at Windsor; it will be needful for me to tarry there a couple of days or thereabouts; so thou canst keep the house alone, and see how thou likest it.'

'Tarry a week if thou like,' was the reply; 'thy business will be done too well done; and, as for me, dost think that I cannot get along without thee? Never fear for me.'

Baggett grated his teeth, but softly; and in glum silence began to prepare for his expedition. He leaned his hoe in one corner, took down an old fusil which hung over the mantel-piece, loaded it, slung on his powder horn and bullet-pouch, stuck his hat on his head, and walked to the door. Here he half turned round and said: 'Sarah, if George Tuckye should come here, he is a friend of ours, you know, and a very pretty fellow, say what they will against him. So, if he wants anything of mine, why you can let him have it, I tell you, be it what it may.'

'Well! well!' replied the lady; 'I will see about it. What has he promised to lend George Tuckye, I wonder?' she continued, as Baggett marched into the street. 'His dinner, I'll warrant, seeing he wants it not himself.'

An hour passed away: no gossiping neighbor came in to relieve her loneliness; noon came, and she sat down to her meal alone. She began to feel the absence of her husband; her fit of sulkiness gradually gave way to gentler emotions, and she began to regret that she had spoken xx xxx so unkindly to the partner of her joys and sorrows. She thought of the first happiness of their married life; she censured herself for interrupting it by the sharpness of her temper; then she excused herself by bringing up, and dwelling upon, her husband's follies; then she pitied him, as being more unfortunate than blameable; and finally she melted away into tears, and had that woman's relief the world over, a hearty crying-spell. An hour after dinner found her wishing poor Baggett back, and indulging in as soft and loving a humor as any husband could desire.

Let us now return to George Tuckye. This young roysterer waited, impatient and somewhat agitated, for two or three hours, hoping that Baggett would reappear to inform him of the successful issue of his interview with pretty Goodwife Egleston. Noon came and passed, but no messenger of good tidings arrived, and he began to think that he must set about doing something for himself. He put on his best clothes, stuffed Baggett's precious formula into his pocket, and set out for the cottage where lived his promised bride. He walked slowly, and repeatedly stopped by the way to cudgel his brains for a suitable address and explanation, so that it was the middle of the afternoon before he reached Baggett's cabin. There was the prize he was about to play for, the desired of his soul, sitting on the doorstep, and whiling away her lonely hours by vigorously patching and darning her husband's old breeches. A

softened and almost sentimental expression was brooding on her face, and George, who always called her the finest woman in the colony, thought he had never seen her look so handsome.

'Good day, Mistress Egleston,' said he, although Goodwife would have been a more proper term, as Mistress was usually applied only to the higher ranks of society.

'Ah, good day, George,' she replied, with a smile. 'Welcome: Baggett told me that perhaps thou wouldst be here to-day.'

'Ay, Sarah,' said George, thinking, with his heart in his mouth, that all had been explained and agreed to, 'thou seest I have come to take full possession.'

'To take full possession!' repeated Goodwife Egleston, opening her handsome eyes. 'Truly, my husband told me that thou wouldst want something; but I doubt if he would be willing to have thee take possession of all.'

'No, not of the house and furniture. I care not for goods and treasure, so that I can but have thee; it is thee I have come for, and surely thou wilt not say me nay.'

'Me!' exclaimed the lady, opening her eyes wider than before. 'Fye! George. What dost mean? Oh, ho! thou art making merry with me. Ha! ha! ha! But thou must ask Goodman Egleston first.'

'The fool!' said the young gallant to himself. 'He has gone away and not told her. But I have the bequeathal, with his name to it: I will show her that; perhaps I can persuade her myself.'

With this idea he rammed his hand into a pocket of his doublet, among twine, tobacco, bullets, and wadding, and brought out the important document.

'There, Sarah!' said he, holding the paper before her eyes; 'there! look at that. We have been talking of thee, you see; that is, Goodman Egleston and I; and he--but here it is, in black and white: 'I, Baggett Egleston, being in my proper memory, and'--and--there, take it and read it thyself, Sarah. I am no great clerk in writing, though print isn't so hard.'

Goodwife Egleston, mute with wonder and curiosity, seized the paper, and spelled it through with a look in which it was difficult to say whether there was more of amazement or indignation. Her face grew red and pale by turns, and when she had finished, she threw down the paper and burst into tears. 'It seemth probable,' remarks Miss Judith Failecoate, in one of the letters from which I have compiled this history, 'that her loue for her husbande is a kinde of intermittent loue, which goeth away att times and returneth att times.' A very acute observation,

Miss Judith; there is a great deal of that kind of love in the world: Goodwife Egleston is not the only person who has been noted for it.

George picked up the paper, with some misgivings, and put it safely in his pocket; and well was it that he did so, as otherwise it never would have come down for the edification and amusement of these latter days. Before it was fairly housed, the tearful wife suddenly recovered from her melting mood and made a vigorous snatch for it. Failing this, she fetched a spiteful slap at George's head, which, as the young fellow ducked almost to his knees, only knocked off his hat. He sprang up lightly and stepped off to a safe distance; upon which Goodwife Egleston, seeing that she had failed of revenge, stumbled into the cabin, and sitting down on a bench, again gave way to tears. George stayed without a moment, thinking whether he had not better give up his undertaking; but hoping that the storm was passing away in this copious shower, he resolved to make one more effort to weather it. He stepped in softly, and sat down at a safe and respectful distance, on the same bench. He felt very much like some timid child who sees a beautiful cat which it wants to stroke and pet, but is afraid of getting a scratch in the face: the child puts out its little hand, and then looks at the cat's claws, and so stands in a trembling hesitation of wishfulness and fear. Just so George sat for some time in silence, looking steadfastly at Goodwife Egleston, who, with her face buried in her hands, kept on sniffling and sobbing.

'Sarah,' said he, at last, 'don't cry so. I meant thee no harm. I am willing to be thy true and loving husband, and thy goodman is willing to give thee up to me.'

'I don't want you!' sobbed Goodwife Egleston. 'I won't have you; and he is a fool, a wicked creature, to want to get rid of his own wife. I won't consent to such a sinful proceeding.'

'But, Sarah,' whispered the persevering lover, moving nearer and trying to take her hand---

'Go away!' screamed the indignant woman, giving him a strong push and springing up. 'Go away! Go out of the house! I will call the constables. I will appeal to the Court. I will see if men can give away their wives in this colony!'

With these words, she dodged past George, sprang out of the door, and set off on a run toward the house of Governor John Haynes.

'Come back!' roared George, all the terrors of the Particular Court rising, like a frightful ghost, before his eyes. 'Sarah! Good ife Egleston! Mistress Egleston! Come back! I'll say no more about it.' But she never slackened her pace; she pushed on; she ran

into the Governor's yard; and George Duckye, quite dumbfounded with the turn of things, took the shortest and speediest cut for the cabin of Thomas Ford.

The next morning, betimes, after breakfast and the customary lengthy prayers were over, Governor John Haynes was seen knocking at the door of that excellent man, Rev. Samuel Stone. This gentleman was one of the two first ministers in Hartford, the other being Thomas Hooker, who died only three years after the event which we are relating, and who is styled by Cotton Mather 'the light of the western churches.' Mr. Stone, who survived his colleague fifteen years, was also highly respected by the New-England clergy, and much honored and trusted by the colonial Government of Connecticut. His epitaph, cut on a slab of red sandstone, and dated July the 20th, 1663, remains to us in the old burying-ground at Hartford, and describes in rude verse his character and excellent qualities. It informs us that he was

'Newengland's glory and her radiant crown.'

And after a few more lines, declaring that he was safely and sweetly sleeping in JESUS until the glorious morn of the resurrection, it closes thus:

'In nature's solid art and reasoning well
'Tis known beyond compare he did excell;
Errors corrupt by sinnewous disoute,
He did oppygne, and clearly them confute;
Above all things he CHRIST his Lord preferrd:
Hartford, thy richest jewel's here interd.'

Captain Edward Johnson, too, author of the 'Wonder-Working Providence,' one of the strangest books that ever was written, eulogizes his merits in the following very extraordinary poetry:

'Thou well-smoothed Stone Christ's work-manship to be;
In's Church new laid his weak ones to support,
With's words of might his foes are foiled by thee;
Thou daily dost to godliness exhort.
Mourn not, O man, thy youth and learning spent
In desart land; my muse is bold to say
For glorious workes Christ his hath hither sent,
Like that great work of Resurrection day.'

Not very excellent poesy, certainly, either as to sense or measure; and we may safely believe that the worthy minister stood higher as a man than his panegyrist as a bard.

It somewhat surprised me, at first, that Governor Haynes, who was a decorous man in his conduct, and a great respecter of age, should not have applied to Mr. Hooker instead of Mr. Stone, inasmuch as the former was the older of the two. But I subsequently found an explanation of the circumstance in a remark which Miss Judith Pallecoate makes in another place, that Mr. Hooker was gone on some church business to

Farmington. The Governor accordingly knocked at Mr. Stone's door, which was presently opened by a little maid, who courtesied very low at seeing the illustrious visitor. On learning whom he wanted, she opened a door on one side of the entry, and pointing into the room, said timidly that 'the master' was there. John Haynes entered and found the good minister busily engaged in correcting a sermon of two hours in length, wherewith to feed his hungry flock on the morning of the next lecture-day.

'Good morning, Mr. Stone,' said he. 'The Lord prosper you in your holy calling.'

'The Lord be with you, friend Haynes,' replied the minister. 'Enter and be seated.'

'Mr. Stone,' said Governor Haynes, after he had ensconced himself in a huge mahogany chair, 'the Particular Court meets to-day, and we have one very serious case to be tried before it; a case, I am grieved to say, that throws much scandal upon that holy truth that hath been so long preached in this backslidden colony. I have been informed that a simple man named Baggett Egleston--not a lamb of the flock, I believe, for which the Lord be praised--that this man hath actually given away his lawful wife, with whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock by holy Mr. Hooker, to a sinful creature, George Tuckye by name; also that this Tuckye hath got speech of Goodwife Egleston, and endeavored to persuade her to the agreement, which the woman had strength and wisdom given her to refuse to do. Awful as the matter seemeth, there can be no question of its verity, for Goodwife Egleston hath herself come to me and informed me of the affair, complaining grievously, and with many tears, of the wickedness and unfeelingness of her husband, and the beastly impudence of this Tuckye. Now I have dispatched Constable John Halls after Tuckye, and Constable Thomas Barber after Egleston, to bring them before the Court where we shall try their cases this day. But it seemeth proper that you, the shepherd of these erring sheep, should be aware of their straying, so that you may converse with them, and expound unto them their errors, and, if the thing be possible, lead them to repentance. Therefore I desire that you would appear at the Court to-day, where a room shall be given you with the prisoners, to hold with them, I trust, profitable and edifying discourse.'

The Governor having finished his harangue, the good minister leaned back in his chair, and raised his eyes to the ceiling, with a deep and audible sigh, almost a groan. 'O Lord, how long,' said he, 'how long shall Thy Word be preached to a foolish and ungodly generation, who having eyes see not, and having ears hear not, and having hearts understand not? How have they hated instruction and

despised reproof! But I, I too, must bear on my feeble shoulders much of the guilt. Alas! what an unfaithful shepherd have I been to the sheep who have been committed to my care! How little have I warned and instructed them! How have I sought mine own ease, when I should have been praying for my people!

'Well, Governor Haynes, dear brother in the Lord, this is a mournful instance of perverse selfishness in the one, and gross desires in the other, of these two poor creatures. I will gladly see them to-day, and use the strength which shall be vouchsafed me in trying to convince them of their error, and showing them their only hope of forgiveness.'

Governor Haynes, having fulfilled his mission, now withdrew, and the minister, after some moments of sad reflection, resumed the writing of his sermon.

George Tuckye was already sitting sulkily in the little dark cabin which served the colony as a jail, and Constable Thomas Barbor, mounted on his old grey mare, was just now spurring off for Windsor, in hot search after Saggett Egleston. The doors of a large framed and boarded building, the Connecticut State House of that period, were soon thrown open, and the members of the Particular Court, with a considerable number of plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, and spectators, began to gather, and then take their seats. Governor Haynes and Mr. Stone came in; a long prayer was offered by the latter; and the Court, thus prepared, gravely commenced its business. The deputies were six in number, and the jurymen twelve; and the reader, if he wishes for their names, may find them all recorded on the one hundred and twenty sixth page of the Public Records of Connecticut.

The first case was an action for slander by Thomas Sherwood the elder, against Henry Graye, which the jury decided by finding for the plaintiff, as it is entered on the Records, 'costs of Court and dammages twenty pownd.'

The second case was between the same parties on another count of slander; and here again Henry Graye was cast with 'costs of Court and dammages fower pownd.'

Then came a third action for slander, by the same calumniated Thomas Sherwood the elder, against Jehu Burre the elder, which was concluded by the jury fining Jehu Burre 'costs of Court, and dammages fifteene pownd.'

Jehu Burre the elder then had an action against Thomas Sherwood the elder, but got no 'dammages,' and no further satisfaction than a round bill of costs.

Thomas Sherwood the elder having thus triumphantly vindicated his reputation, and lined his pockets

with thirty-nine pounds in promises to pay, the Court proceeded to investigate the affairs of a certain deceased serving-man of one Mr. Parks. While a smart discussion of this case was going forward, some individuals who were gathered outside the door had their attention directed up the road which led northward toward Windsor. A gray horse was coming in the distance, at a heavy gallop; but whether the beast was bestridden by one man or by two, it was difficult to say. All looked earnestly and in silence, until old Thomas Sherwood broke out: 'That's he. I know the mare. I should be sure of her among a thousand, for I raised her myself. I can tell her by her carrying her tail so much to one side, and wisping it as she jumps. It was something peculiar about that beast; I never seed it in any other.'

'Yes, it's he, sure enough,' repeated one after another.'

'But where is Baggett?' asked one. 'He hasn't got him.'

'Oh, Baggett is a little fellow, you know; you couldn't see him behind big Thomas Barbor. And don't you see? There is one of his feet poking out on one side. Yes! he has him, I'll warrant. He wouldn't come back without him.'

As the group discussed the matter, on came the gray horse, galloping, galloping; down it went into a little valley; up it came on the nearer side: and there, sure enough, was Constable Barbor, riding like one of Cromwell's troopers, with little Baggett Egleston strapped hard and fast at his back. On he came; he pulled up at a post; silently and gravely he untied his prisoner and allowed him to dismount; they springing off himself, he took him by the collar of his doublet, and marched him into the State House. By this time the Court had settled the case on which it had last been engaged, and had decided, as the record preserves it, that 'Nath: Dickenson and Tho: Coleman are to take a particular accompte of the estate of Mr. Parks' man deceased, and bring yt to the Court; and for the wages due to him, it may be respited vntill we heare from Mr. Parks, or his returne.'

Everything being ready, George Tuckye was brought from the jail, and the two chap-fallen prisoners found themselves in face of the awful array of Governor, Deputies, and Jury. As the reader is already acquainted with the case, we will not trouble him with the evidence; we will only present him with a passage from a letter of Miss Mary Tailecoate, describing in her quaint way the conduct of the two principal witnesses:

'Goodwife Egleston,' says the letter, 'did give her witnesse righte heartily against George Tuckye

throwing all ye blame upon him; but sed not one word with willingness against her husbande, crying and weeping most lamentable that ever shee should have brought him intoe truble. Indeed, brother Jonathan, who was att ye Court, tells us that it was right worthy of laughter to heare her take on soe, when all did know how shee flouts and abuses him att his own howse, making it sometimes as unhappy for him as shee can. But, as my sister Judith wittily wrote you in a former letter, her loue seemeth to bee of an intermittent kinde.'

'Deacon Gybbins,' continues Miss Mary, 'when hee gave his witnesse, sed that att the time hee informed Baggett of the affair of Goodwife Egleston and George Duckye, hee did pray that Baggett might be guided by the wisdom of the Lord; but now it did appeare to him that hee had been guided by the wisdom of Sathan, which was meere foolishness. The deacon did almost weepe when hee spake this, as thinking that he was much to blame for the matter; for that, he sed, he should have watched himself over Baggett's course, whose simpleness and want of knowledge all were aware of.'

Good Deacon Gybbins!

The facts having all been made known to the Court, the Governor addressed a very brief and, as everybody thought, a very excellent speech to the jury. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'this is a case very much out of the common way, and it is no easy matter to judge what action to take upon it. Questionless it is known to you all that the wife of Goodman Egleston is a woman of sharp and unruly temper, that putteth forth little effort, in general, to make her husband's life a happy one. Yet is this no excuse for such an unlawful and unheard-of proceeding as the giving away of his legal spouse to another man, while himself is yet alive. His principal excuse lies in this, that he is clearly a man of small learning and very mean and inconsiderable intellects, and also mournfully ignorant of the requirements of morality and religion. This last, indeed, is verily a crime in the prisoner; but likewise is it an exceedingly pitiable misfortune. He hath done wickedly, more through ignorance than malice. I would advise, therefore, that Mr. Stone be requested to admonish him, and that, as punishment, some light fine be put upon him.

'As for the other prisoner, George Duckye, he also is a man of no learning, and very ignorant of religion. He too hath sinned through ignorance and stupidity; and, in part, hath been led away by the foolish counsels and assertions of Egleston. Still, as he hath been guilty of pressing the matter upon Goodwife Egleston, and importuning her to so great a scandal and sin, I advise that he too should be

admonished and bear a fine. Gentlemen, you may now consult and pronounce your jurisdict.'

The opinions of the jury, it may be supposed, agreed in essence with the Governor's; and they soon brought in their decision, as recorded in the following passage of the Records:

'Barrett Eglestone, for bequething his wife to a young man, is fyned 20s.

'George Fuckye, for his misdemeanor in words to Eglestone's wife, is fyned 40s., and to be bound to his good behauior, and to appeare the next Court.

'Tho: Ford acknowledgeth himself to be bownde in xl. to this Commonwelth, and George Fuckye in 20L., that the said George shall appear at the next Court, and keepe good behauior in the meane season.'

The Court now proceeded to other business, while the two prisoners were led back to jail, to receive the dreadful admonition. In wo-begone silence, amidst that twilight gloom, they sat down on the rude bench provided for inmates of the building, and waited in fear and trembling. Presently a hand was heard on the door; they fixed their eyes upon it; it opened; the tall form of Mr. Stone appeared in strong relief against the outer light; the door slowly closed, and he was with them alone. They both arose from their lowly seat as he approached, and made him a humble obeisance. The minister waited till his eyes had become accustomed to the dim light of the room, so that he could watch the faces of the two culprits, when in a kind and pitying, yet solemn and commanding tone, he thus addressed them:

'My poor children, you have been guilty of a grave offence against the laws of this colony, and, more dreadful still, against the laws of God. Thou, George Fuckye, sinful worm that thou art, hast broken the holy tenth commandment, in that thou has coveted thy neighbor's wife. You coveted her before you knew that he was willing to part with her, and it was your coveting in a measure which led this simple man to make his foolish and sinful offer. You have verily sinned and done wickedly, and it becomes you to apply for mercy to Him who is gracious and will abundantly pardon. The peril which you have escaped, not by your own might and wisdom, but by the virtue of another, even her whom in your folly you tried to persuade to evil, has been fearful. Had you succeeded, you life would have been required by our just law, and your spirit, unless purified by the blood of sprinkling, would have passed into eternity under a burden too heavy to be borne. Your ignorance has been one cause of your crime, but, while I also must cover my soul with sackcloth for this, you too are not freed from guilt. Where have you been on the days when Zion was holding her solemn feasts? Have your feet been in the sanctuary?

Have we beheld your face in the Lord's courts? Alas! how seldom! Your chosen ones have been among the profane, among those who know not how to sing the Lord's song, but whose voices are lifted up in the foolish songs of worldly merriment. Cease, I beseech you, from these evil ways, and come up and abide in the tabernacle, even in the holy hill of the Lord.

'And you, Baggett Egleston, what I have said to your companion in this folly belongs also to you. But what can I say to a man who will so lightly cast away the wife of his bosom, and surrender her into the hands of a stranger? Do you not know that what God hath joined together no man may put asunder? Do you not know that the wife is bound to her husband so long as she liveth, and that he is commanded to love her even as himself? These are the words of the Volume of Truth; but how fearfully have you gone astray from them! In this, as in all your life, you have said unto your Creator, 'Depart from me, for I desire not the knowledge of Thy ways.' Beware, lest at the last day He also bid you depart into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. But I am willing to hope better things of you, and to believe that from this time you will be no more like the brutish man who knoweth not, and the fool who understandeth not, but like those who rejoice all the day in the name of the Lord, and who shall be exalted in His righteousness. Go now to thy home; salute gently the wife of thy bosom; love her even as thy own soul; and seek in her company for that peace which passeth all understanding.

'And thou, George Tuckye, go also to thy home, not forgetting the warning which hath been bestowed upon thee, but remembering it to thy everlasting edification. May the Lord follow you both, and be your eternal Shepherd, leading you in the paths of righteousness, for his name's sake. Amen!'

Mr. Stone paused, and a solemn silence ensued, only broken by a few stifled sobs from poor Baggett, which showed how deeply his feelings had been touched by this Scriptural discourse. The minister's very heart rejoiced at these sounds, and, as he turned away and opened the door, he silently prayed that what he had spoken might be as that bread which, being thrown upon the waters, is found again. As they came out, one by one, the last beams of the dying day fell softly on the tearful cheeks of Baggett Egleston and the sobered countenance of George Tuckye. The former hastened home with a quick yet soft step, like that of one who, with a full heart, seeks for the joy of pardon and reconciliation. The latter also walked quietly away, with a look of thoughtfulness that had seldom hitherto been seen on his round and florid visage.

THE ADVENTURE OF GOODWIFE EGLESTON.

'I must endeavor to see Goodwife Eglestoa,' said Mr. Stone to himself; 'perhaps all these wandering sheep may yet be brought into the fold of the Good Shepherd.'

Thus ends the story of Bagnett Egleston; and my indefatigable friend, Mr. Tailecoate, assures me that he has been able to find nothing further of it in any letter, manuscript, or record whatever.

EGMESTONS OF SATTRINGTON

East Riding of Yorkshire, England

SETTRINGTON

SETTRINGTON is a parish and village in the Union of Malton, Wapentake of Buckrose, East Riding of Yorkshire, England. The village is about 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Malton and about 30 miles N. E. of the town of York.

This parish is in a narrow valley of a riverlet at the foot of the Wolds and comprises about 4,300 acres, chiefly the property of Henry Willoughby, lord of the manor, (1842) The village is chiefly of modern erection, the greater portion having been rebuilt by Lady H. M. Sykes, who died in 1813.

The living is a rectory. It is the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater, (1842). and the tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an act of inclosure in 1797.

The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower and the east end window isembellished with stained glass.

(Topographical Dictionary of England)

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. PINX.

T. HIGHAM SCULPT.

BAGGLEGUTONE ABBEY, NEAR LANDAFF CASTLE.

EGGLESTONE ABBEY

EGGLESTONE ABBEY, a township in the parish of Rokeby, Union of Teesdale, W. Division of the Wapentake of Gilling, North Riding of the County of York, 1½ miles (S.S.E. by S.) from BARNARD CASTLE; containing 77 inhabitants (in the year 1842).

An abbey for premonstratensian Canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded in 1189 by Ralph de Multon; it was re-founded in 1537 and at the dissolution it's revenues were estimated at Pounds 36, 8., 3. There are still considerable remains of the buildings, parts of which have been converted into cottages. The Abbey church, a cruciform structure is almost entire.

It is about 50 miles N. W. of Settrington.

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EGGLESTONE

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry in the Parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, union of Teesdale, S. W. Division of Darlington ward, S. Division of the County of Durham, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from BARNARD CASTLE; containing 617 inhabitants (year 1842). This place comprises 7,920 acres and is bounded on the south by the river Tees, over which is a bridge. There are lead mines in the vicinity, said to have been worked since the time of Henry VI, and which from the discovery of ancient excavations and tools therein, are supposed to have been known to the Romans. The London Lead Company have a smelting mill there.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income Pounds 62; patron, Rector of Middleton. The chapel is in the Norman style. Two schools are supported by subscription; one in the Union with the National Society. About a mile to the north of the village, near a riverlet is a circle of rough stones with an inner trench enclosing a cairn; and close by the brook is a tumulus intersected by a row of stones.
(Topographical Dictionary of England)

THE EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON,
East Riding, Yorkshire, England.
As contained in parish records of Settrington,
published by Yorkshire Parish Register Society,
Vol. 38.

The parish records begin in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the establishing of the Anglican Church. They nominally begin with the year 1560. Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1558.

The Settrington Parish register constitutes Vol. 38, which was published in 1910.

Marriage records begin in 1560 and end in 1812. There is a gap in the marriage records of 13 years, from 28 January 1715 to 16 February 1728. One page is missing from the parish register.

Baptismal and Burial records begin October 1559 and end in 1812.

There is a gap in the burial records of 10 years, from 24 August 1678 to 30 March 1688.

The first volume of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society was published in ~~1896~~ 1900 and succeeding ones have been issued at intervals since, the last being vol. XCIII, which appeared recently. The indices to several of the published volumes have not yet been issued. Also, many parishes are not yet represented and the records of several of the parishes adjoining Settrington have not yet been published. It is possible that when all the parish registers have been published we shall learn the name of the mother of Bigod Egleston. Also the name of the first wife of Bigod. James the father of Bigod was probably married about 1585 or 1586. Bigod Egleston was probably married about 1618 or 1619.

It will be noticed that the ~~name~~ term 'generous' or 'Gentleman' does not appear after the name of any of the Eglestons. This might be an indication that they were not land owners. It might indicate that they were in trade or of yeoman stock.

The writer has searched the indices of all the volumes from 1 to 93 for Eglestons. The name is not a common one.

Vol.2, St.Michael's le Belfrey shows record of Richard Egleston.

Vol.3, Burton Fleming, (North Burton) refers to Ann, Elizabeth, James, John Richard and William.

Vol.4, Winksted, shows family of Thomas.

Vol.35, Kirklington, shows John as marrying Mary , year 1746.

Vol.36, St.Martin's (Coney Street) York gives family of Richard in early 18th century.

Vol. 84, Whitby, refers to family of Christopher.

Vol. 90, Great Ayton, records family of George Egleston. None of these seem to be directly connected with the Settrington family.

JAMES EGLESTON OF SUTTERINGTON
who died & was buried 30 March 1613
His children:

Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol.38.

Record of Baptisms, marriages and burials.

Page 63,
"Ano. Dni. 1613, March
Jacobus Egleston sepultus fuit 30 mo die."

His children:

Page 11,
Anno Dni 1587, Februario
BYGOD, filius Jacobi Egeleston, baptizat fuit
20 die

Page 14
Anno Dni 1592, October,
Elizabeth filia Jacobi Egelston baptx. fuit 8 vo die.

Page 15,
Anno Dni 1595, November,
Janeta Egelston filia Jacobi Egleston bapt. fuit
2 do die (2 Nov. 1595)

Page 18,
Ano. Dni. 1603, June
James filius Jacobi Egleston baptiz fuit
~~xxxxxxxx(xxxx~~.decimo nono die, (19 June 1603)

Page20,
Ano Dni. 1606, Aprill,
John filius Jacobi Egleston baptizatus fuit
sexto die, (6 April 1606)

Page 22
Ano Dni 1609, Februarie,
Margreta filia Jacobi Egleston, baptizat
fuit 28 vo die (28 Februarie 1609)

Page 82
Margareta Egleston et Johnes Avison nupti
fuere vicesimo septimo die, (married 27 July 1635)

Page 84
Juliana Egleston & Willemus Dainton Nupti fuere
quinto die June 1614
(This may have been the widow of James. Her husband
would have been dead one year and three months)

Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. 38

JOHN EGLESTON, (probably brother of James)
Buried at Nettrington 9 December 1633

Page 80, Marriages, November 1592.
Johnes Egleston et Janeta Ranyell nupt. fuer
10 mo die. (Married 10 November 1592)

Page 58, Burials, March 1597
Janeta, uxor Johnes Egleston sepult fuit
15 o die (Buried 15 March 1597)

Page 81, Marriages, November 1597
JOHANNES EGLESTON et MODWINA TONLINSON nupt. fuer
6 o die (Married 6 November 1597)

Page 65, Burials, Februarie 1617.
Modwina Egleston sepult 22 die,
(Buried 22 February 1617)

Children of JOHN EGLESTON by 2nd wife, Modwina:

Page 17, Baptisms, December anno Dom. 1599,
MATHEUS, filius Johnais Egleston baptizat fuit
5 to die (Baptized 5 December 1599)

Page 19, March 1604,
MARIA, filia Johannes Egleston, baptizat fuit
ultimo die

Page 21, July 1607
Robertus filius Johnais Egleston baptizat fuit
12 die (12 July 1607)

It is indicated that John Egleston married a third time, and not in Nettrington parish, for we have the following:

Page 69, Burials, December 1633;
Johanes Egleston fuit (buried) 9 no die,
(9 December 1633)

Jane Egleston, uxor eius sepulta fuit 23 io die
(Buried 23 December 1633)

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. 38.

JAMES EGLESTON,
Baptized 19 June 1603

Page 119, Burials, March 1657.
JAMES EGLESTON buryed the nyne & twentyth day
(29 March 1657)

His children, as baptized:-

Page 36, Baptisms, April 1632
Jana, filia Jacobi Egleston, baptizata fuit
vicesimo quinto die (25 April 1632)

Page 38, March 1635
Maria, filia Jacobi Egleston baptiz. fuit
vicesimo die. (20 March 1635)

Page 40, 28 Januarie 1638
Francesca filia Jacobi Egleston, baptiz. fuit
eodem die (28 January 1638)

Page 42, December 1640
Jacobus, filius Jacobi Egleston baptiz. fuit
quarto die (4 December 1640)

Page 45, 25 Februarie 1644
Laurence, sonne of James Egleston, bapt. the same
day.

Page 46, June 1647
Peter, sonne of James Egleston bapt. the 20th day.

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. 33.

JOHN EGLESTON, (son of James 1st)
Baptized 6 April 1606.

Page 87, Marriages November 1631
JOHANNES EGLESTON et Urseley Fisher nupto fuere
vicesimo die (20 November 1631)

Page 122, Burials,
Ursula wife of John Egleston bury'd the seaventh
September 1661

Their children as baptized were:

Page 36, Baptisms, August 1632
Jacobus, filius Johanis Egleston fuit 23 die
(august 1632)

Page 38, May 1635
Johanes filius Johanis Eggleston baptizat.
fuit decimo die (10 May 1635)

Page 42, November 1640, 22nd day, vicesimo secundo)
Jana, filia Johanis Egleston baptizata fuit
eodem die.

Page 97, Marriages,
JOHN EGLESTON & Mathew Abbatt was married
20 January 1663

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol 33.

MATHEW EGLESTON, (son of John)
Baptized 5 December 1599, Settrington,
Married 13 February 1622, Settrington,
Maria Smithe

Page 65, Marriages,
Matheus Egleston et Maria Smith nupto fuer
13 Februarie 1622

Their children were:

Page 31, Baptisms, December 1623, 7th day.
Anna, filia Mathei Egleston bap. fuit eodem die

Page 32, September 4th 1625
Maria Egleston baptiz fuit die eodem

Page 34 19th April 1629
Tamizina, filia Mathei Egleston baptizat fuit
decimo nono

Page 36, Februarie 1632
Matheus filius Mathei Egleston baptizat. fuit
3 o die (3rd Februarie 1632)

Page 69, Burials, January 1635
Maria Egleston sepulta fuit vicesimo die
(Buried 20 January 1635)
Note: This may have been either the mother or
the daughter.

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. 38.

JAMES EGLESTON
Either James son of John b. 1622 or
James son of James 2nd, b. 1640

Page 98, Marriages,
JAMES EGLESTONE & Jane Wood was married
the tenth day of October 1665

Their children:

Page 109, Baptisms,
Anne, daughter of James Eglestone baptized
4 day November 1666

Page 128, Burials,
Anne Egleston was buried 15 March 1671
(daughter of James Eggleston)

Page 111, Baptisms,
James sonne of James Egleston was baptized
the third day October 1669

Page 113,
Thomas, son of James Eggleston of Settrington
baptized 30 January 1676

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The following may have been daughters of
James Egleston.

Page 154, Marriages,
Elizabeth Eggleston & Arthur Peirey married
Nov ye 10 1696

Page 157
Mary Eggleston of this parish & John Richmon
of the Parish of Langton were married Nov ye
25 1703, per publication

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Yorkshire Parish Register Soceity, Vol 33.

JOHN EGLESTON
Son of John, son of James,
Baptized 20 May 1635, (page 38)

Page 94, Marriages, 5 June 1655
JOHN EGLESTON of Settrington & Mary Hardwicke
of New Malton were Maryed the day & yeare
aboue menconed, before Chr. Perechay, Esq.,
and Justice of Peace.
Witnesses pr'sent:-
Willyam Cowlby
Patrick Harker.

Page 97, Marriages, 17 June 1662
Johanes Egleston de Settrington et Elizabeth
Berry de eodem nupt fuit

Page 112, Church warden year 1673,
John Egleston

Page 113, Baptisms
Margret daughter of John Eggleston of Settrington
baptiz. 23 June 1674

Note:
It would appear that this John Egleston was married
twice. C. W.

JAMES EGLESTON
Bap. 2 October 1669
Buried 29 May 1747, (page 143)
Married 12 February 1701,
Ann Lodsworth, p'r publication, (page 156)
ANN wife James Eggleston bury'd Feb. ye 23 1725,
(page 143)

Children:
Page 157, Baptisms,
James son of James Eggleston of Settrington
bap 13 November 1704

Page 160,
Mary daughter of James Eggleston of Settrington
bap. Sep. 4 1709

Page 160, Anne daughter of James Eggleston baptz.
16 June 1712
Page 141, Anne daughter of James Eggleston was
bury'd 7ber (july) ye 23 1717.

Page 161, Thomas & Jane, twins of Jas Egleston
bap 18 Feb. 1714
Page 140, Thomas son of James Eggleston was bury'd
April ye 3'd 1717

Page 161, Esther daughter of James Eggleston was
baptized May ye 26 1717
Page 141, Esther daughter of James Eggleston was
bury'd 8ber (August) 15 1721

Page 162, Elizabeth daughter of James Eggleston
was baptized Feb. 24 1718

Page 163, Frances daughter of James Eggleston was
baptized Feb. 12 1720
Page 142, Frances daughter of James Eggleston was
bury'd June ye 20 1723

Page 164, ANN daughter of James Eggleston was
baptized June ye 23 1725
Page 143, ANN. daughter of James Eggleston was
bury'd May ye 5 1727.

This JAMES EGGLESTON may have married a second time
outside of Settrington parish, according to the
following record:-

Page 146, FRANCES, wife of James Eggleston was
bury'd 19 pril 1738

ECLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol.33.

JAMES ECLESTON
bap. 13 Nov. 1704,
Married
probably outside the parish, or else before 1723 within the parish. The marriage records for the parish are missing between 23 January 1715 and 16 February 1723.

Probably his children were:

Page 167,- Baptisms.
JAMES son of James Eggleston was baptized 22 January 1736.

Page 168,
THOMAS, s. James Eggleston was baptized 16 April 1738.

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Page 176, Marriages.
JAMES EGGLESTON & Mary Harwood were marry'd 23 December 1742.
This could have been a second marriage of this James Eggleston.

EGLESTONS OF SETTRINGTON

Vol. 38, Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

JAMES EGGLESTON.

Page 178, Marriages:
JAMES EGGLESTON & Mary Thompson, both of this par. mar. by B. 11 Nov. 1755.
By Geff Wlansley.
Witness.
Tho. MUNKMAN,
WILL MUNKMAN.

Probably his children were:-

Page 174, Baptisms.
DOROTHY, daughter of JAMES EGGLESTON was baptized Sep. 26 1756

Page 192,
JAMES, son of JAMES EGGLESTON, baptiz'd Oct. ye 1st 1758

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With this, the Eglestons disappear from the parish Register of Settrington, 171 years after they first appear on the parish register.

BIGODS, EARLS OF NORFOLK

AND

THE BIGODS OF SETTRINGTON

BIGOD, HUGH, first Earl of Norfolk, (d. 1176/7) was the second son of ROGER BIGOD, the founder of the house in England after the Conquest.

The origin of the name is quite uncertain. The French called the Normans, 'bigoz e draschiers' (Rom de Rou. iii. 4730) in contempt. The second word is said to mean 'beer drinkers' the other has been explained as a nickname derived from the oath 'bi got' commonly used by the early Normans. But whether the family name Bigod had any connection with this term or not, it is evident that in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was punned upon in words of profane swearing. (Wright's Politic l Songs, pp. 67, 68,-- Hemingburgh's Chronicle, II, 121)

The first person, who bearing the name of Bigod or Sigot, appears in history, is ROBERT le BIGOD, a poor knight, who gained the favour of William duke of Normandy, by discovering to him the intended treachery of William, count of Mortain. This ROBERT may have been the father of ROGER, and one or the other, or both, may have been present at the battle of Hastings. In the Roman de Rou, iii. 8571-88, the ancestor of HUGH BIGOD (perhaps the above ROBERT) is named as holding lands at Malitot, Loges and Chanon in Normandy, and as serving the duke in his household as one of his seneschals. He was small of body but brave and bold and assaulted the English gallantly. ROGER BIGOT is not traced in English records before 1079, but by this time he may have been endowed with the forfeited estates of RALPH de GAUDER, earl of Norfolk.
In Domesday he appears as holding six lordships in Essex and 117 in Suffolk. From HENRY I he received the gift of Framlingham, which became the principal stronghold of him and his descendants. He likewise held the office of King's dapifer, or steward, under WILLIAM RUFUS and HENRY I. He died in 1107 and was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, who, however (25 November 1120) was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship. ROGER'S second son, HUGH, thus entered into possession of the estates.

BIGODS, EARLS OF NORFOLK.

HUGH BIGOD, first Earl of Norfolk, (d.1176 Or 77).

At the time of his father's death, whom he survived some seventy years, HUGH must have been quite a young child. Little is heard of him at first, no doubt on account of his youth, but he appears as king's dapifer in 1123, and before that date he was constable of Norwich Castle and governor of the city down to 1132, when it obtained a charter from the crown.
Passing the best years of his manhood in the distractions of the civil wars of STEPHEN and MATILDA, when men's oaths of fealty sat lightly on their consciences, he appears to have surpassed his fellows in acts of desertion and treachery and to have been never more in his element than when in rebellion. His first prominent action in history was on the death of HENRY I in 1135, when he is said to have hastened to England and to have sworn to Archbishop William CORBOIS that the dying king, on some quarrel with his daughter MATILDA, had disinherited her and named STEPHEN of BLOIS his successor. STEPHEN'S prompt arrival in England settled the matter and the wavering prelate placed the crown on his head. HUGH'S reward was the earldom of Norfolk. The new king's energy at first kept his followers together but before Whitsuntide in the next year STEPHEN was stricken with sickness, a lethargy fastened on him, and the report of his death was quickly spread abroad. A rising of the turbulent barons necessarily followed and BIGOD was the first to take up arms. He seized and held Norwich; but STEPHEN, quickly recovering, laid siege to the city and HUGH was compelled to surrender. Acting with unusual clemency, STEPHEN spared the traitor, who for a short time remained faithful. But in 1140 he is said to have declared for the empress, and to have stood a siege in his castle of Bungay; yet in the next year he is in the ranks of STEPHEN'S army which fought the disastrous battle of Lincoln. In the few years which followed, while the war dragged on and STEPHEN'S time was fully occupied in subduing the so-called adherents of the empress, who were really fighting for their own hand, the earl of Norfolk probably remained within his own domains, consolidating his power, and fortifying his castles, although in 1143-4 he is reported, to have been concerned in the rising of GEOFFREY de MANDEVILLE. The quarrel between the king and Archbishop Theobald in 1148 gave the next occasion for HUGH to come forward,

HUGH BIGOD, first earl of Norfolk.

he this time sided with the archbishop and received him in his castle of Framlingham, but joined with others in affecting a reconciliation. Five years later, in 1153, when HENRY of Anjou landed to assert his claim to the throne, BIGOD threw in his lot with the rising power and held out in Ipswich against Stephen's forces, while HENRY, on the other side laid siege to Stamford. Both places fell, but in the critical state of his fortunes Stephen was in no position to punish the rebel. Negotiations were also going on between the two parties, and HUGH again escaped.

On HENRY'S accession in December 1154, BIGOD at once received a confirmation of his earldom and stewardship by charter issued apparently in January of the next year. The first years of the new reign were spent in restoring order to the shattered Kingdom, and in breaking the power of the independent barons. It was scarce to be expected that HUGH should rest quiet. He showed signs of resistance, but was at once put down. In 1157 HENRY marched into the eastern counties and received the earl's submission. After this HUGH appears but little in the chronicles for some time; only in 1169 he is named among those who had been excommunicated by Becket. This, however, was in consequence of his retention of lands belonging to the monastery of Pentney in Norfolk. In 1173 the revolt of the young crown prince HENRY against his father, and the league of the English barons with the kings of France and Scotland in his favour, gave the earl of Norfolk another opportunity for rebellion. He at once became a moving spirit in the cause, eager to revive the feudal power which Henry had curtailed. The honor of EYE and the custody of Norwich castle were promised by the young prince as his reward. But the king's energy and good fortune were equal to the occasion. While he held in check his rebel vassals in France, the loyal barons in England defeated his enemies here. ROBERT de BEAUMONT, earl of Leicester (d. 1190) /q.v./, landing at Walton, in Suffolk on 29 Sept. 1173, had marched to Framlingham and joined forces with HUGH. Together they besieged and took, 15 Oct., the castle of Hagenet in Suffolk, held by Randal de Broc for the crown.

HUGH BIGOD, first Earl of Norfolk.

But Leicester, setting out from Framlingham, was defeated and taken prisoner at Fornham St. Genevieve, near Bury, by the justiciar, Richard de Lucy, and other barons, who then turned their arms against Earl Hugh. Not strong enough to fight, he opened negotiations with his assailants, and, it is said, bought them off, at the same time securing for the Flemings in his service a safe passage home. In the next year, however, he was again in the field, with the aid of the troops of Philip of Flanders, and laid siege to Norwich, which he took by assault and burned. But Henry returned to his land in the summer, and straightway marched into the eastern counties, and when Hugh heard that the king had already destroyed his castle of Walton, and was approaching Framlingham, he hastened to make his submission at Laleham on 25 July, surrendering his castles, which were afterwards dismantled, and paying a fine. After these events Hugh Bigod ceases to appear in history. His death is briefly recorded under the year 1177, and is generally mentioned as occurring in the Holy Land, whither he had accompanied Philip of Flanders on a pilgrimage. It is to be observed, however, that on 1 March of that year his son Roger appealed to the king on a dispute with his stepmother. Hugh being then dead, and that the date of his death is fixed 'ante caput jejunii,' i.e. before 9 March. If, then, he died in Palestine, his death must have taken place in the preceding year, 1176, to allow time for the arrival of the news in England.

Henry took advantage of Roger's appeal to seize upon the late earl's treasure. Besides the vast estates which he inherited, Hugh Bigod was in receipt of the third penny levied in the county of Norfolk. He was twice married, his first wife being Juliana, sister of Alberic de Vere, earl of Oxford, by whom he had a son, Roger, d. 1221 (q.v.), his successor, and his second, Gundreda, who after his death was married to Roger de Glanville.

(Chronicles of Henry of Huntingdon, Rog. de Hoveden, Rad. de Diceto, Benedict of Peterborough, Gervase of Canterbury (Rolls Series, passim)- Dugdale's Baronage, i. 132, Blomfield's Hist. of Norfolk, iii.24 seq., Stubbs's Constitutional History and Early Plantagenets, Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II, Additional MS. 31939 (Eyton's Pedigrees) f.12b.) A.M.F.

ROGER BIGOD, second earl of Norfolk,

BIGOD, ROGER (d.1221), second earl of Norfolk, was son of Hugh, first earl (q.v.). On the death of his father in 1176, he and his stepmother, Hundreda, appealed to the king on a dispute touching the inheritance, the countess pressing the claims of her own son. Henry thereupon seized the treasures of Earl Hugh into his own hands, and it seems that during the remainder of this reign Roger had small power, even if his succession was allowed. His position, however, was not entirely overlooked. He appears as a witness to Henry's award between the kings of Navarre and Castile on 16 March 1177, and in 1186 he did his feudal service as steward in the court held at Guildford.

On Richard's succession to the throne, 3 Sept. 1189, Bigod was taken into favour. By charter of 27 Nov. the new king confirmed him in all his honours, in the earldom of Norfolk, and in the stewardship of the royal household, as freely as Roger, his grandfather, and Hugh, his father, had held it. He was next appointed one of the ambassadors to Philip of France to arrange for the crusade, and during Richard's absence from England on that expedition he supported the king's authority against the designs of Prince John. On the pacification of the quarrel between the prince and the chancellor, William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, on 28 July 1191, Bigod was put into possession of the castle of Hereford, one of the strongholds surrendered by John, and was one of the chancellor's sureties in the agreement. In April 1193 he was summoned with certain other barons and prelates to attend the chancellor into Germany, where negotiations were being carried on to effect Richard's release from captivity, and in 1194, after the surrender of Nottingham to the king, he was present in that city at the great council held on 30 March. At Richard's re-coronation, 17 April, he assisted in bearing the canopy. In July or August of the same year he appears as one of the commissioners sent to York to settle a quarrel between the archbishop and the canons.

After Richard's return home, Bigod's name is found on the records as a justiciar, fines being levied before him in the fifth year of that king's reign, and from the seventh onwards. He also appears as a justice itinerant in Norfolk. After Richard's death, Bigod succeeded in gaining John's favour, and in the first years of his reign continued to act as a judge. In October 1200 he was one of the envoys sent to summon William of Scotland to do homage at Lincoln, and was a witness at the ceremony on 22 Nov. following; but at a later period he appears to have fallen into disgrace, and was imprisoned in 1215. In the course of the same year, however, he was released and apparently restored to

ROGER BIGOD, second earl of Norfolk.

favour, as he accompanied the King to Poitou in February 1214, and about the same time compounded by a fine of 2,000 marks for the service of 120 knights and all arrears of scutages. Next year he joined the confederate barons in the movement which resulted in the grant of Magna Charta on 15 June 1215, and was one of the twenty-five executors, or trustees, of its provisions. He was consequently included in the sentence of excommunication which Innocent III soon afterwards declared against the king's opponents, and his lands were cruelly harried by John's troops in their incursions into the eastern counties.

After the accession of Henry III, Bigod returned to his allegiance, and his hereditary right to the stewardship of the royal household was finally recognised at the council of Oxford on 1 May 1221. But before the following August he died. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Hugh, as third earl, who, however, survived him only four years, dying 1225.

(Chronicles of R. de Hoveden, Bened. of Peterborough, and Matthew Paris (Rolls Ser.), Dugdale's Baronage, i.182, Foss's Judges of England, ii.40, Stubbs's Constitutional History, Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II.)

Note

HUGH BIGOD, 3rd Earl of Norfolk, survived his father four years, dying 1225. He was succeeded by his son Roger as fourth Earl

ROGER BIGOD, fourth earl of Norfolk.

BIGOD, ROGER, fourth Earl of Norfolk (d.1270), marshal of England, was grandson of Roger, second earl (q.v.), and son of Hugh, third earl, by his wife, Matilda, daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke. Being a minor at the time of his father's death, early in 1225, his wardship was granted to William de Longespee, earl of Salisbury, but was transferred to Alexander, king of Scotland, on the marriage of Roger with Isabella, the king's sister. In 1243, when he probably came of age, he was knighted by Henry III at Gloucester, and in the same year received livery of the castle of Framlingham. He was head of the commission of justices itinerant into Essex and Hertfordshire, issued 1 Nov. 1244. In 1257 he greatly distinguished himself by his prowess at the tournament at Blythe, Nottinghamshire, in which the rival barons of the north and south had a serious encounter. A serious illness, as late as 1257, was attributed to the exertions he went through on that occasion. He took part in Henry's costly expedition to France in 1242, and displayed great bravery in the skirmish at Saintes, 22 July, but soon after he and other nobles asked leave to retire and returned to England. In the parliament or assembly of the magnates in 1244 Roger Bigod was appointed one of the twelve representatives of the two estates present, lay and clerical, to obtain measures of reform from the king in return for a money grant, and in the next year he was one of the envoys sent to the council of Lyons to protest against papal exactions. Redress was refused, and the embassy retired, threatening and protesting, and in the parliament which met on 13 March 1246, Bigod took part in drawing up a list of grievances and addressing a letter of remonstrance to the pope.

In 1246 also Roger Bigod was invested with the office of earl marshal in right of his mother, eldest daughter of William, earl of Pembroke, on whom it devolved on failure of the male line. Matthew Paris, the chronicler, has narrated two anecdotes of Roger which illustrate his resolute character. In 1249, when the Count of Guines was passing through England, Roger ordered his arrest, in retaliation for a road tax which he had been forced to pay when traversing the count's territories on his embassy to Lyons. And in 1253, when, by speaking in favour of Robert de Ros who was in disgrace, he incurred the king's anger, he openly defied Henry, and did not hesitate to give him the lie when the latter called him traitor.

BIGODS, EARLS OF NORFOLK

ROGER BIGOD, fourth earl of Norfolk.

In 1253 Roger was present at the solemn confirmation of the charters when sentence of excommunication was formally passed against all who violated them. He was with the king in France in the same year; but in January 1254 was sent to England to obtain money from parliament. Soon after he with other nobles retired in disgust from the army in Gascony. In 1257 he was member of an abortive embassy to France to demand certain rights. The next year he played an important part in the reforms introduced under the title of the Provisions of Oxford, being one of the twelve chosen to represent the barons, and subsequently being also a member of the council formed to advise the king. In 1258 he was one of the ambassadors to attend the conference at Cambray, between the representatives of England, France, and Germany. The dissensions which sprang up among the barons in the course of 1259 eventually sent Roger Bigod, together with others, over to the king's side in opposition to Simon de Montfort. It is in reference to the events of this period that he is invoked in the political poem preserved by Rishanger (Wright's Polit. Songs, 121):

> O tu comes le Bigot, pactum serva sanum;
> Cum sis miles strenuus, nunc exerce manum.

But the award of the French king, who was appealed to to arbitrate, and who now set aside the Provisions of Oxford, probably ranged Bigod again on the popular side. After the decisive battle of Lewes he is found holding the castle of Oxford for De Montfort's party, and he was one of the five earls who were summoned to the parliament of 1265. Nothing further is known of him to the time of his death in 1270. He was buried at Thetford, and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his honours by his nephew Roger (q.v.). He had put away his wife Isabella of Scotland on the pretext of consanguinity, but took her again in 1253.

(Matthew Paris (Rolls Ser.), Dugdale's Baronage, i. 138, Foss's Judges of England, ii.241, Stubbs's Constitutional History.) D.M.F.

HUGH BIGOD, the Justiciar

Bigod, Hugh (d. 12[illegible]), the justiciar, was the younger son of Hugh Bigod, third earl of Norfolk. Nothing is known of his early life. In 30 Henry III he was made chief ranger of Pickering Forest, Yorkshire, in consideration of a payment of 300 marks, and in the next year became governor of the castle of Pickering. In 1257 he accompanied Henry in his expedition into Wales. In 1258, on the formation of the government under the provisions of Oxford, of which his brother, Roger, d. 1270 (q.v.), earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, was a member, Bigod was named chief justiciar, and in that capacity had the custody of the Tower of London. He was likewise made governor of Dover Castle, but resigned that place in 1261. He must at this period have been very wealthy, for he paid 5,000L. for the wardship of William de Kime, of Lincolnshire. His character as a judge has often placed high by Matthew Paris: 'legum terrae peritum, qui officium justiciariae strenue peragens nullatenus permittat jus regni vacillare.' In 1259-60 he went with two of the principal judges on a circuit to administer justice throughout the kingdom. Soon after he became governor of Scarborough, and about the end of 1260 he resigned his office of justiciar, probably from dissatisfaction with the conduct of the barons. He afterwards, in 1263, joined the royal party, and was present on the king's side at the battle of Lewes on 14 May 1264, but fled from the field. He was afterwards reappointed to the government of Pickering Castle. He died about November 1266, leaving a son, Roger, who became in 1270 the fifth earl of Norfolk (q.v.). Bigod was twice married: first to Joanna, daughter of Robert Burnet- and secondly to Joanna, daughter of Nicholas de Stuteville and widow of Hugh Lake.

(Chronicles of Matthew Paris and Gervase of Canterbury (Rolls Ser.), Dugdale's Baronage, i. 135, Foss's Judges of England, ii. 209, Stubbs's Constitutional History.)
E.F.T.

BIGOD, EARLS OF NORFOLK

ROGER BIGOD, fifth earl of Norfolk.

BIGOD, ROGER, fifth Earl of Norfolk (1245-1306), marshal of England, was born in 1245, and was the son of Hugh Bigod (q.v.), the justiciar, and nephew of Roger, fourth earl (q.v.), whom he succeeded in 1270. The period of his life as a baron being nearly synchronous with the reign of Edward I, his career is closely identified with the constitutional struggle with the crown in which the baronage played so large a part. He was present in the Welsh campaign of 1282, and had the custody of the castles of Bristol and Nottingham, which, however, he afterwards surrendered. In 1288 he was found preparing to levy private war, but was repressed by Edmund of Cornwall, regent during the king's absence in Gascony. Edward's reforms had alarmed the barons, who foresaw the curtailment of their power under a strong and well-ordered government. In 1289 the spirit of opposition was manifested in the refusal of a subsidy. Then the wars with France, Wales, and Scotland, which are the principal events in the history of 1294-6, forces Edward to resort to measures of arbitrary taxation; and when, on 24 Feb. 1297, he summoned the baronage to meet at Salisbury with the view of making an effort for the invasion of France, the barons rebelled. Roger Bigod and Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, were at the head of the opposition. When Edward called upon them to serve in Gascony while he took command in Flanders, they refused to go, on the plea that their tenure obliged them only to serve beyond seas in company with the king. Turning to Bigod Edward tried persuasion. 'With you, O King,' Bigod answered, 'I will gladly go, as belongs to me by hereditary right, I will go in the front of the host before your face.' 'But without me,' Edward urged, 'you will go with the rest.' 'Without you, O King,' was the answer, 'I am not bound to go, and go I will not.' Edward lost his temper, 'By God, earl, you shall either go or hang.' 'By God,' said Roger, 'O King, I will neither go nor hang' (Trivet's Chronicle, ii.131, Stubbs's Const. Hist. ii. 1[illegible]). The council broke up, and Bigod and Bohun were joined by more than thirty of the great vassals and assembled as force, but were content with preventing the levy of money or seizure of wool and other commodities on their own domains. In answer to a general levy of the military strength of the kingdom, on 7 July, the two earls refused to serve their offices of marshal and constable, and were therefore deprived. The barons then drew up a list of grievances, in which they were joined by Archbishop Winchelsey, the clergy having also been taxed with undue severity. Edward, however, managed to effect a reconciliation with the

ROGER BIGOD, fifth earl of Norfolk.

archbishop, and promised to confirm the charters on condition of receiving a grant. The archbishop under-took to consult the clergy, and the king persuaded the chief men of the commons who had attended the military levy to grant him an aid. But the two earls still kept aloof. Finally, however they presented their list of grievances. But Edward was now at the end of his patience. On 20 Aug. he laid a tax on the clergy, and two days after embarked for Flanders, leaving Prince Edward regent during his absence. The earls did not fail to use their opportunity. They protested against the exactions on wool, and prevented the collection of an aid until the charters should be confirmed. In these proceedings they were supported by the citizens of London. An assembly of the magnates and knights of the shires was summoned early in October. Bigod and Bohun appeared in arms and with an armed force, and the charters, with additional articles whereby the king was to renounce the right of taxation without national consent, were submitted to the regent for confirmation. By the advice of his counsellors the prince yielded, and the charters were confirmed on 10 Oct. Early in the following month this confirmation was ratified by Edward at Ghent.

The king returned to England in March 1298, and, having concluded a peace with France, proceeded in the summer to the invasion of Scotland. As the price of their attendance the earls demanded a confirmation of the charters by the king in person. The question of the limits and jurisdiction of the forests was the principal cause of contention, and Edward hesitated long. At last, at the parliament of Lincoln, the charters were fully confirmed, 14 Feb. 1301.

Throughout these events Roger Bigod had been a prominent figure, but no sooner had the object of the struggle been attained than his power appears to have collapsed. Humphrey Bohun had died in 1298, and the loss of his support to Bigod no doubt made it easier for the king to deal summarily with the survivor. In 1301 the Earl of Norfolk made the king his heir, and gave up the marshal's rod, and on 12 April 1302 he surrendered his lands and title, receiving them back in tail on 12 July following. Seeking for a cause for this surrender, the chronicler Hemingburgh has ascribed it, not satisfactorily, to a quarrel between Roger and his brother John. Roger Bigod died on 11 Feb. 1306, without issue, and, in consequence of his surrender, his dignities vested in the crown. He married twice:

ROGER BIGOD, fifth earl of Norfolk.

first, Alina, daughter and coheir of Philip Basset, chief justiciar of England in 1261, and widow of Hugh le Despenser, chief justiciar of the barons, and, secondly, Alice, daughter of John II d'Avesne, count of Hainault.

(Chronicles of Mishanger and Heningburgh; Dugdale's Baronage, i,175, Foss's Judges of England, ii.121, Anselme's Histoire Genealogique, ii.753, Stubbs's Constitutional History and Early Plantagenets.)
E.M.T.

Pages 22 to 27

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, Edited by Leslie Stephen. Volume V. London, Smith, Elder, & Co., 15 Waterloo Place 1886

"E.M.T." - E. Maunde Thompson

SIR FRANCIS BIGOD
Of Settrington and Mulgrave Castle.

SIR FRANCIS BIGOD was descended from JOHN, brother and heir of ROGER, 6th earl of Norfolk. His grandfather, SIR RALPH died in 1515, leaving FRANCIS, then aged 7, his heir, for his father, JOHN BIGOD had fallen in the Scotch wars. He had livery of lands by patent 21 December 1529 and was soon afterward knighted. He spent some time at Oxford but took no degree, though his letters show that he was a scholar. In 1527 and following years he was in the service of Cardinal WOLSEY and under CROMWELL, WOLSEY'S successor in the favor of HENRY VIII, was engaged in defending in Yorkshire, the King's reforms in church matters. Nevertheless, in 1536 we find him implicated (though unwillingly) in the 'Pilgrimage for Grace,' an insurrection produced by these reforms.

In January 1537 he headed an unsuccessful rising at Beverly and for this was hanged at Tyburn on 2nd June 1537.

By his wife Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Conyers, he left a son Ralph, who was restored in blood by act of Parliament, 3 Edward, VI, but died without issue, and a daughter, Dorothy, thru whom the estates passed to the family of RADCLYFFE.

RASTELL, the chronicler, in letter to Cromwell, 17 August 1534, calls BIGOD wise and learned; and Bale describes him as 'Homo naturalium solendore nobilis ac doctus et evangelical veritatis amator.' His letters to Cromwell, many of which are preserved in the Public Record Office, show him to have been deeply in debt.

He wrote a treatise on 'Impropriations' against the impropriation of personages by the monasteries. It appears to have been written after the birth of Elizabeth and before Anne Boelyn's disgrace, i.e., between September 1533 and April 1536.

BIGOD also translated some Latin works, and during the insurrection, wrote against the Royal supremacy.

(Dictionary of National Biography)

NOTE
It should be remarked that there was no 6th Earl of Norfolk. The last Bigod, earl of Norfolk was Roger died 1306, 5th earl. The first earl of the name of Bigod was Hugh, who died 1176/7. He received the earldom when it was forfeited by Ralph de Gauder. Hence the confusion.

C. W.

BIGODS OF SCAGGLETHORPE
Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol.38.

The BIGODS of Scagglethorpe, Parish of Settrington, were a younger branch of the manorial Bigods of Settrington and Mulgrave Castle.

The Rev. F. H. BURNETT, Rector of Settrington, in a letter dated 2 October 1933, makes the statement that HENRY BIGOD inherited Scagglethorpe in 1455, and that it is thought that his sons were Edmund and Sigismond, and that this Edmond had a son Edmond, who died in 1580.

Below is record copied from the Parish Register:-

Page 54, Burials,
Mer. Edus. Bygod, sepult fuit 21 o die Dec.1580

Page 54,
Georgius Bygod sepult fuit 17 o die Feb. 1581.

Page 61,
Margareta Bygod sepult fuit 16 die Feb. 1606.

Page 64,
Margareta Bygod, gen., Sepulta fuit quinto die March 1615.

Page 66,
Helena Bygod sepulta fuit primo die Dec. 1620

Page 67,
SIGISMONDI BYGOD, Generosus, sepultus fuit decimo septimo die July 1627

Page 67,
SUSANNA, uxor Sigismundi Bigot sepulta fuit quinto die July 1627.

Page 77, Marriages.
Agneta Bygod et Ricus Beilbie nupto fuer 25 o die Julie 1577

Page 79,
Symon Bygod et Maria Dodsworth nupt fuer 8 vo die Auguste Anno Dni. 1587

Page 18, Baptisms,
Hypoferus, Filius Hypoferu Bygod baptizat fuit undecimo die April 1602. (11th day)

BIGODS OF SCARCLIFFE THORPE
Vol. 38 Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

EDMUND BIGOD
(Mer. Edus Bygod, buried 31 December 1580)

Baptism of his children:

Page 1, Baptisms:
Johanis, filius Edmi Bygod baptiz. fuit
eodem die (tertio die,-- 3rd November 1559)

Page 3,
Franciscus filius Edi Bygod baptizatus fuit
29 no die Sep. 1563
Page 81, Marriages:
Franciscus Bigott et Elizabeth Lakin. Nupti
fuere 29 no die July 1599.

Page 4, Baptisms:
Arthurus, filius Edi. Bygod baptiz. fuit
Vij no die April AnoDni 1566

Page 5,
Chrus. filius Edi. Bygod baptiz. fuit eodem
die (XIX o Sep. 1568)

Page 6m
Agneta, filia Edi. Bygod, baptiz. fuit 2 do die
Marche 1572.

Note.
The writer cannot account for the abbreviated
word 'Mer.' placed before the name Edus. Bygod.
It would seem possible that it means 'Meritorius.'

BIGODS OF SCAGGLEMTHORPE

Vol. 38, Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

SIGISMONDE BIGOD, Gentleman,
who was buried 27 July 1627.
and wife, SUSANNA,
who was buried 5 July 1627.

Their Children:

Page 17, Baptisms:
Edmondus, filius Sigismondi Bygod, baptizat
fuit 21 mo die April 1601.

Page 18,
Elizabeth, filia Sigismondi Bygod, baptizata
fuit 14 to die August 1602.

Page 19,
Ana filia Sigismundi Bygod bap. fuit
6 o die mensis p'dicti----February 1605.

Page 85, Marriages:
Annas Bygod et George Tomson nuptie fuerit
18 die Julie 1619

Page 21, Baptisms:
Johanes, filius Sigismundi Bygot bap. fuit
13 o die July 1607

Page 23,
Jana filia Sigismundi Bygod baptizat fuit
22 do die April 1610.

Page 24,
Dorothea Bygod filia Sigismundi Bigod
baptizat fuit 14 to die April 1613

Page 26,
Susana filia Sigismundi Bygod baptizat fuit
7 mo die Januarie 1616.

H E R I O T

of

Trabroun and Dirleton

County of East Lothian

S C O T L A N D

and in

SOUTH CAROLINA

It is said that this family of HERIOT of East Lothian, though not opulent, was very ancient and one of consideration in the county of East Lothian. Trabroun, the patrimonial estate, a small property not exceeding four hundred acres, is situated in the parish of Gladsmuir, and had been acquired by John Heriot, for military service, from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1426. In the charter, which was confirmed by King James, the first of Scotland, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the Earl designates him 'Esquire' and son to his confederate, James Heriot of Midry-Marischal.

The first notice believed to have yet been found of the name used as a surname, in that of WILLO de HERYT, who was a witness to a charter granted by William the Lion, prior to 1214.

The Scottish historian and poet, George Buchanan, (1506-1582), whose mother was Agnes Heriot, a daughter of the house of Trabroun, states that WILLIAM HERIOT and John Gilbert aided the escape of Robert, High Steward of Scotland, from Rothesay, whither he had fled from the English after the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.

James HERIOT of the Trabroun family was in Queen Mary's army which met the forces of the Protestant Lords at Carberry Hill. He was at the battle of Langside, so disastrous to Mary's cause, where he was made prisoner. After the Queen's flight he joined the Protestant party and in 1574 was one of the six commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to wait upon the Lord Regent, (Earl Morton) and present to his Grace the heads and articles which the Assembly had out in writing.

At the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Traobroun, to Sir Thomas Hamilton, of Orientfield, (their son became the first earl of Haddington), GEORGE HERIOT a cadet of Trabroun was a witness. He was a tenant farmer in Long-Midry. From this George HERIOT we are able to directly trace our particular branch of the Heriots. (J.C.L.Heriot, Esq., Montreal, Canada).

I. GEORGE HERIOT, descendant of John Heriot of Trabroun, was tenant farmer in Long-Niddry. East Lothian, Scotland, in 1549,
Born?
Died after 1570.

His son:

II. GEORGE HERIOT, tenant farmer, Long Niddry,
Born,
Died 1625.

His son:

III. ROBERT HERIOT, tenant farmer, Long Niddry,
Born? Died after 1667.

His son:

IV. GEORGE HERIOT, tenant farmer, Castlemains, Dirleton, East Lothian, Scotland, and Chamberlain to Sir John Nisbet, of Dirleton, King's Advocate,
Born 1636 at Long Niddry,
Died between 1692 and 1698, Dirleton,
Married about 1662,
_____ Ferguson,
(His monument is in the wall of Dirleton Kirk)

Their son:

V. JOHN HERIOT, tenant of Castlemains
b. 1664; died 1725,
m. 1688
Jane Sinclair, (niece of Robt. Sinclair, Minister of Dirleston).

Their children were:

1, GEORGE, 1688-1752, See Infra. VI.

2, JAMES, tenant of Castlemains,
b. 1700, d. 1762,
m. 1735
Janet Horsburgh.
Their sons;
Robert, 1739-1792 and
William, 1745-1807,
settled at Georgetown, South Carolina

VI. GEORGE HERIOT, Sheriff Clerk of East Lothian, Haddington,
b. 1688, Birleton, Scotland,
d. 18 January 1755, Haddington,
m. 6 November 1731,
Mary Tannoch,
b.
d. 29 December 1769
Resided at Haddington, Scotland.

They had eleven children, two of whom only, left descendants:

a. JOHN HERIOT, Sheriff Clerk of East Lothian,
b. 1 May 1734
d.
m. 2 January 1756, his cousin,
Marjory Heriot, (Dau. of John Heriot, tenant of Ladykirk and Shiels, Berwickshire)
b. 13 January 1722,
d.
Their son George, 1766-1854, was Postmaster General of Canada.
Their son Roger, 1769-1819, settled in Charleston, South Carolina.

b. GEORGE HERIOT, 1746-1807, See Infra. VII.

VII. GEORGE HERIOT, (Of Haddington) Came to S.C. 1755
b. Sat. 8 Apr. 1715, Haddington, Scotland,
d. 11 November 1807, Georgetown, S. C.
m. 24 January 1775, Charleston,
Sarah F. daughter Capt. Thomas Tucker,
b. 1754; d. 3 June 1830,
Both interred Prince Geo's, Winyah, Geo.town.

Children:

1, George Washington, Planter,
b. 13 June 1734; died--
m. 1 January 1805,
Eliza Huthey, daughter John Huthey,
b. 17 Sept. 1739; died--
With issue, resided Georgetown.

2, Maria Eliza,
b. 7 Dec. 1785; d. 20 June 1855,
m.
ROBERT HERIOT, Jr., her 2nd cousin,
b. 1 May 1772; d. 12 March 1846,
With issue, resided Georgetown.

3, BENJAMIN DANIEL HERIOT, Maj. U.S.Army,
1783-1864, m. Sophia Harris, See Infra.
VIII.

4, THOMAS, Lieutenant, U.S.A., War 1812
b. d.

5, Susan,
b. 1791; d. 9 May 1817,
m. her 1st cousin, Edmund Hyrne Tucker, M.D.

6, DANIEL TUCKER HERIOT,
b. February 1795; d. 25 July 1827,
m.
Christiana Harris SIMONS, (dau. JAS SIMONS)
b. Nov. 1802; d. 20 June 1877,
one child, Marion Geo. d 8 Sep. 1826,
All interred, St. Paul's Charleston

7, SOPHIA CATHERINE,
b. 12 November 1799; d. 17 April 1839,
m. 13 December 1821,
GEO. W. EGLESTON, Attorney at Law,
b. 17 July 1775, Lenox, Mass.
d. 6 December 1865, ~~Williamsboro, S.~~ C. Charleston
Both interred St. Paul's, Charleston.
(Note that James Simons, Jr., read law in the office of Eglestons & Frost).
Geo. W. Eglestons was licensed to practice law at Charleston in 1817.
His daughter Maria married Dr. Julian Woodruff.

W O O D R U F F

of

MacIntosh County, Georgia

of

Spring Garden Florida

and of

HOLLY HALL

Richland County, South Carolina.

MAJOR JOSEPH WOODRUFF, patriot of Georgia.

Born "five miles from London, England," about 1735, he came to the West Indies in early life. He married MARY MORRISON, on the Island of Jamaica, where her parents had been shipwrecked. Married about 1764, he with his wife, 2 children and one slave appeared in the Province of Georgia in month of August, 1768.

On Tues. 4th of July 1769 he petitioned the Governor of the Province for a grant of land. He qualified for 500 acres in St.Andrews parish and there settled. It was called Broro Neck and lay in what is now the northeastern part of MacIntosh County, on the north shore of the Broro or Sheilman River, about 15 miles to the east of the highway, and about sixty miles to the south of Savannah.

He was appointed Ensign, Capt. Phil. Cox's Co., 29 May 1770; Lieutenant, Capt. Elbert's Co., 17 January 1771; Captain, 6th Co., Col. Phil. Delagal's Regiment, 20 May 1772, Provincial Militia.

He early adhered to the cause of the opposition. On 12 December 1775 was commissioned Captain, by the Council of Safety, Archibald Bulloch, President, at Savannah. Thereafter and until August 1776, he commanded a unit doing guard duty on the coast of Georgia, in the vicinity of Sutherland Bluff.

On the 19th of June 1776, CAPT. WOODRUFF attended a meeting of the Council at Savannah, and "laid before them sundry papers and affidavits respecting a vessel that had arrived in Sapelo River, loaded with rum, sugar, osnaburgs, etc.; that the said sloop was registered at St.Augustine; that he, the said WOODRUFF had taken possession of the said vessel, etc."

Again, on 20th June 1776, CAPT. WOODRUFF laid before the Council, at Savannah, the following memorandum:-

> "Please to let me have my orders, in what manner I am to act in regard to vessels and also in what manner I am to provide provisions for my people;- and should be glad your Honor would empower me to press a boat for service of the Country as occasion may require;-- and if I am still to continue my station at Sutherland Bluff;- and should be glad if your Excellency would give me something to show that I have done no more than my duty;-- as also an order to the keepers of the gaols to discharge the negroes at the public expense;- and to the Commissary at Sunbury for a supply of provisions to carry us home."

On the 20th of July 1776, the Council recommended that CAPT. WOODRUFFE together with other officers lead an expedition against Florida. The attempt was made but failed. CAPT. WOODRUFFE does not appear to have been on this expedition.

From the 20th August 1776 to the end of that year he was in command of a Galley and a company of marines, doing guard duty on the river in the vicinity of Savannah. The Galley, its crew and troops was captured by the British some time about the end of the year, 1776, and CAPT. WOODRUFFE was carried a prisoner of war to St. Augustine and there confined in what is now Fort Marion. There he languished for nearly two years, for on the 9th of January 1777 the Council at Savannah sent MR. CARY, to St. Augustine under a flag of truce to demand the exchange of CAPT. WOODRUFFE for LT. BLECHER, a British officer held a prisoner. It is doubtful that the exchange was made. The family tradition is that CAPT. WOODRUFFE escaped thru the connivance of friends. In any event he is not mentioned again in the records of Georgia until 28th August 1778, when he was ordered to take command of the Artillery of Georgia. On the 3rd of November 1778, he was designated Commissary of Prisoners. He fought at the siege of Savannah, October 1779, and received a bullet thru the thigh in a skirmish at Ogeechee Bridge, fifteen miles south of Savannah.

In the British Disqualifying Act of 1780, he is proscribed as:-

"JOSEPH WOODRUFFE, late Captain of a Rebel Galley."

There follows a period of silence, during which time the British were in control of the coast of Georgia, but in the year 1781 when they had been restricted more or less to the vicinity of Savannah, an election was held by the people of Georgia. JOSEPH WOODRUFFE was chosen to represent Liberty County in the General Assembly. This legislative body met at Augusta on the 17th August 1781, and after organization was accomplished an Executive Council was elected, which constituted the Governor's Council. JOSEPH WOODRUFFE was chosen a member of the Executive Council. He was likewise designated to serve on many different committees at various times. He was elected a Justice of the Peace for Liberty County on 20th August 1781. On the same date he was unanimously elected [illegible] and was recommended to GENERAL [illegible] for his approbation. Thereafter he is referred to as Major Woodruffe and Colonel Woodruffe. He was chairman of a Committee to purchase horses for COL. [illegible]'S Legion, and purchased 54 horses at an average of [illegible] each. He was one of a committee to meet with [illegible] and transact any necessary business, and on the same day was on a committee to construct a gaol at Augusta. His activities were many and

varied in the public service until Monday 5th August 1782, when he was elected COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS for the Town and Port of Savannah, and his salary fixed at 150 pounds per annum. He was reelected to this post for the years 1783 and 1784.

On the 28th December 1784 at a meeting of the Council he was reimbursed in the sum of Six Pounds, twenty-one shillings, or about $31.00 for money advanced to purchase liquor for the Militia at Savannah on the 4th of July of that year.

It would appear that he returned to his plantation, RHODO HALL, in Liberty County in the year 1785, where he continued to serve as Justice of the Peace or Justice of the Inferior Court. Many papers bearing his signature may be seen in the court records of the County Seat of Liberty County, Hinesville, to this day. McIntosh County was created from Liberty County in 1793, and after that time he was a citizen of McIntosh County. Darien was the county seat and in 1872 the court house was destroyed by fire and all records lost.

In the year 1789 he executed a deed of trust in favor of his son-in-law, CAPT. FERDINAND O'HEAL and MAJ. SUSANNAH GRAVES, as trustees for the benefit of his three minor sons, GEORGE, JOSEPH AND JAMES. In this document he names twenty-seven slaves, most of whom bore classical names, such as Brutus, Romeo, Venus, Nero and Caesar.

The Georgia Gazette of Thursday, 31 January 1799 announces the death of JAMES WOODRUFF in the MacIntosh County "last week," which would make the date between the 20th and 26th of January 1799. His portrait in the uniform of a field officer of artillery, Continental Army (which was also the uniform of the 1st Georgia Infantry) now hangs in the home of his g.grandson, the late GEORGE MERRITT WOODRUFF at Charlotte, North Carolina.

MAJ. JOSEPH WOODRUFF of Spring Garden.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF of Spring Garden, Major of Infantry, U. S. Army, the second son of JOSEPH WOODRUFF of Broro Neck, was born on or at Broro Neck, McIntosh County, Georgia, 12 December 1787. It would appear that he received a good education, altho there is no record of his having attended a college or university. There were several well known "academies" in that part of Georgia in the early part of the 19th century. One of them was at Sunbury, now one of the dead towns of Georgia.

He grew up in a frontier country, where riding, hunting and shooting were a part of the daily life. Doubtless he often listened while his father and his brother-in-law, Capt. Ferdinand O'Neill recounted their exploits in the Revolutionary War. It was therefore quite natural that Joseph should wish to be a soldier. On his 21st birthday, 12 December 1808 he received his commission as a Captain in the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army. This regiment saw service in the South in the Creek Indian war and in the War of 1812. Much of his service was under General Andrew Jackson. This regiment took part in the attack on Pensacola, but was stationed near Mobile when the battle of New Orleans took place. Capt. Woodruff was often stationed at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C. It was thru his brother officer, Maj. Benj. Daniel Heriot of Georgetown, that he met his wife, Jane Harris, daughter of Dr. Tucker Harris, of Charleston. She was visiting her sister, the wife of General James Simons, on the Island, at the time. Jane Harris Woodruff left a very interesting "Narrative," telling of life in Charleston and in Florida. The Narrative begins in 1810.

After various difficulties they were married on the 8th February 1816. It was a double wedding, Sophia Harris, a sister, marrying Maj. Benj. Daniel Heriot.

DANIEL TUCKER HERIOT, brother of MAJOR HERIOT, in 1828 married Christiana SIMONS, daughter of GENERAL JAMES SIMONS & wife, SARAH COCHRAN HARRIS. JAMES SIMONS, JR. (1818-1879), studied law in the office of [illegible], Attorneys. He was afterwards known as General James Simons, also, was an officer in the South Carolina Militia, and afterwards a Confederate soldier. He was Speaker of the House, South Carolina Legislature for many years. He was also President of the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina. He was a first cousin of Dr. JULIAN B. WOODRUFF.

Before Dr. Harris would give his consent to the marriage of his daughter, MAJOR WOODRUFF had to agree to resign from the Army rather than expose his wife to the perils of frontier life.

However, he did not resign his commission in the Army until the year 1822. He then acquired some two thousand acres of land in Florida, on the St. John's River, 70 miles south of St. Augustine. He called his place Spring Garden, and it is so known to this day, and is still a U. S. Post Office. It is now about halfway between DeLeon Springs and Daytona. It was then a wilderness, inhabited by the Seminole Indians. MAJOR WOODRUFF is said to have owned about 250 slaves and he contemplated growing cotton and sugar cane. His elder brother JOHN WOODRUFF had acquired a tract fronting on the river, and called his place "Volusia." The county is now called VOLUSIA. They suffered many vicissitudes,--a schooner laden with food supplies was lost at sea with all on board, and for several months they were on starvation rations. They all suffered from "fever." JOHN WOODRUFF and his wife died and their three sons, M. M., JOHN and HENRY came to live at Spring Garden, where ADDIN died of fever. After that the family spent the summers at St. Augustine. MAJ. WOODRUFF, about that time, became a member of the Florida Legislature.

In the summer of 1823 Major WOODRUFF brought his family to Charleston and left them there and went on to New York City by boat. He contemplated buying machinery for making sugar. He returned to Charleston in October. They were making ready to return to Florida when he was taken suddenly ill with abdominal pain,--so called cramps in the stomach, on the night of 11th of October. He died early the next morning, 12th October 1823. His particular friends were with him and closed his eyes, viz. General Gadsden and Colonel J. I. Keith. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard.

JANE MARIA WOODRUFF grieved her life away and died at the home of her sister, Elizabeth Harris, Mrs. William Clarkson at Charleston in the year 1834. Of their eight children, only two (2) lived to maturity. Impure food, milk and water, and diphtheria carried them away. Julian, 8 years of age and Christiana, 12, were now orphans. Christiana went to live with her aunt, Mrs. William Clarkson, and Julian went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Alexander Gibson.

In the year 1836 there was an uprising of the Seminole Indians in Florida. Henry Woodruff of Volusia was killed and the buildings at Spring Garden and at Volusia were burned. All the negroes and cattle were carried away.

Maj. Joseph [illegible], of Spring Garden,
b. 12 December 1787, McIntosh Co., Georgia,
d. 12 Oct. 1833, Charleston, S. Carolina,
m. 3 February 1816, Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. [illegible],
b. 12 Dec. 1783, Charleston, S. C.
d. 16 Oct. 1844, Charleston, S. C.
Both interred in same grave,
St.Paul's churchyard, Charleston, S. C.

Children:

1, Joseph Jackson,
b. 14 Nov., 1816
d. 23 Oct. 1816

2, Josephine Christiana,
b. 7 Jan. 1818,
d. 22 Dec. 1872

3, Mary Jane,
b. 18 May 1819,
d. 21 Sept. 1820

4, Ferdinand O'Neal,
b. 16 Apr. 1821,
d. 6 January 1822

5, Christiana Caroline,
b. 22 July 1822,
d. 21 January 1904, Charleston, S. C.
m. 14 Oct. 1841, Charleston, S. C.
Benj. Geo. Meriot, (Her 1st cousin)
b. 23 Oct. 1816,
d. 21 Nov. 1879
(Left issue)

6, Un-named infant

7, Julian Smith,
b. 3 Feb. 1826, St. Augustine, Fla.
(See Eglestون family).

8, Rosalia Maria,
b. 13 Feb. 1828,
d. 1856

3456